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HOME NEWS

Train fares may rise by 12 to 15% next year

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Rail fares will probably rise in the new year by less than the rate of inflation, now 16 to 17 per cent, for the third successive year.

British Rail is still doing its calculations, but the indications are that the rise could be 12 to 15 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year, and nearly 30 per cent during 1975.

Two factors working in favour of fares stability are the effect of the incomes policy and improved passenger traffic and revenue so far this year.

The railway unions have accepted two settlements and the 12-month pay pause rule. Passenger revenue is about 3 per cent above last year, and passenger revenue, at nearly £250m for the first six months, about 5 per cent up on forecasts.

British Rail said yesterday: "The board has made no secret of the fact that, having decided to keep fares steady for the whole of 1977, it will have to look at the effect of inflation on costs. People should not be surprised if as a result of cost inflation it becomes necessary for British Rail to seek a fare increase to apply some time in the New Year."

Police three from 0 meet

Hedonistic youth culture 'leading to a decline in educational standards'

The hedonistic youth culture of the 1970s, which made it difficult for schools to get the best out of children, and the Tory-conservative ideology that led to a decline in educational standards, was the theme of a conference at the University of Oxford, yesterday.

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Implementation of Taylor report 'would prevent another Tyndale'

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mr Tom Taylor sought to reassure teachers yesterday about the intended role of the new governing bodies of schools proposed by the government committee of which he was chairman and whose report was published this week.

He asserted that the implementation of the committee's recommendations would prevent a recurrence of trouble such as that at William Tyndale junior school, north London.

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wanted to know where the responsibility for the curriculum would really lie under the Taylor proposals. If the board of governors was to be only a sounding board, the teachers had no need for concern.

But if that was the case, how would the board cope with the type of situation that had arisen in the William Tyndale junior school in 1975, which finally led to the dismissal of the head teacher and fire of his staff?

Mr Taylor firmly replied that "with our recommendations, Tyndale would not arise". The head teacher would have to go to his governing body and convince them that what he was doing was right. What happens if he fails to convince them, Mr Wilcox persisted. "That goes on a majority vote of the governing body", Mr Taylor replied.

In that example the governing body was clearly not simply acting as a sounding board. When presented with a case that would happen in the head teacher's decision, Mr Taylor could give no satisfactory answer.

The committee chose not to tackle the crucial matter of what to do about a recalcitrant or incompetent teacher, feeling that it was too explosive an issue.

Mr Taylor said that his committee did not want to interfere with the professionalism of teachers. They were supposed to act more as a "sounding board" for any new plans or policies the head teacher wanted to introduce.

Mr Brian Wilcox, a senior education adviser in Sheffield,

twice as well off, "our greed to lay hands on money faster than we can lay it out has wrecked the stability of the currency, now a quarter of its 1950 value". It had also trebled the time lost in strikes and prolonged unemployment.

The theory of "our liberal and humane society" was that the welfare state and education would cut crime and raise society above primitive violence and conflict. But although society was richer than before, it was more violent and unhappy.

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, called for a return to moral values in education.

Teaching the Christian faith might "help to stiffen the standards which hold our society together", he said. The British were still full of bright ideas and it was a pity that they were not being put into practice.

Other countries have problems as bad as ours or worse. "Those societies which have a Christian culture, especially those which have a Protestant culture, seem to have lost their way. We have started to look forward to the future instead of looking back to the past."

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associations as soon as possible. Mr Michael Harrison, chief education officer of Sheffield and a member of the Taylor committee, said he felt the Taylor proposals would help to deal with difficult heads because matters would be "flushed out into the open" and discussed by governors as they arose.

Professors suggested: Education advisers, psychologists and teachers should get together to draw up standardized profiles of each pupil which could be of use to parents, employers and other bodies. Miss Mary North, the new president of the association, told the conference.

A more subtle assessment of each child than a simple record of his public examination results was needed, she said. "The public examination is like one of those rare milestones we occasionally see, hard to decipher, dangerously open to a number of interpretations."

While testing based on national standards seemed essential, both for pupils and for schools, "frequent batteries of less formal and predictive tests" would help to build up a more complete profile of each child.

She wanted to see an extension of the school's record card.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in the recent Great Britain education that she was considering a similar idea for pupil profiles in a school-leaving certificate.

Girls 'should have wider opportunity'

Girls should be given more opportunity in unfamiliar fields such as engineering, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

She told an Equal Opportunities Commission conference in Northern Ireland that there was a strong impression that much stereotyping was still to be found in schools. In primary schools, crafts were provided for boys and sewing for girls. In some secondary schools different options were offered to boys and girls.

"We cannot rest until any girl may choose to take metalwork or carpentry and, if it comes to that, any boy can take cooking or child care."

Mrs Williams said that a rigorous four-year course for girls technicians was set up last year by the Engineering Industries Training Board. "After the first year it is clear that the girls are doing very well."

She said that competition to nationalized industries should be encouraged.

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Mr Benn gets 'disaster' title from consumers

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A consumer test applied to government ministers identified Mr Benn, Secretary of State for the Environment, as a best buy, with Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as a warmly recommended runner-up. The Cabinet's "disaster" number one as far as consumers are concerned was Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr Michael Young, chairman of the National Consumer Council, gave those verdicts yesterday in his opening address to the National Consumer Congress at Bedford College, London.

Mr Young said Mr Benn ran off with the wooden spoon because he had not carried out the programme for insulating the homes of poorer people, had not abolished fuel subsidies, or made electricity tariffs fairer to small consumers.

Mr Benn had also tolerated "an arbitrary use of monopoly power to raise extra revenue from defenceless consumers" when allowing the 10 per cent increase in gas prices. "He has not exactly been in the fore in the fuel industries," he said.

"Most important of all, I suspect he has done more than anyone else to hold up decisions on the proposals made by the National Consumer Council for adding to the existing consumer councils in the nationalized industries."

The unheeded powers of the nationalized industries were Mr Young's principal target. He likened their power to the monopolistic favours granted to medieval barons. "Public corporations can charge more or less what they like and, since they are not subject to the same disciplines as private companies, they have a power akin to the power of taxation."

Mr Young called for "a new principle in the constitution of the country, no monopoly power without a corresponding consumer representation."

Nationalized industries' prices had risen by 111 per cent since 1974, compared with a general increase of only 83 per cent. Consumers had been powerless, because their monopoly power was protected by the state and a trader who tries to break it can be branded a criminal."

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WEST EUROPE



The Pope greeting Mr Callaghan at yesterday's private audience in the Vatican.

The Pope approves British policy in Ulster at Callaghan audience

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 23

Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, today had what he called "a long and substantial discussion" with the Pope. It is understood that he received papal approval for British policy in Northern Ireland and support for the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia.

The audience was private which means, according to the Vatican's rules, that little if anything is made public about what is said. From the Vatican's side, the veil was drawn aside sufficiently to speak of the meeting, which lasted the unusually long time of one hour and a quarter, as "very cordial and open."

The main subjects which they talked about in the Pope's private study were East-West relations, the problems of modern industrial society, Rhodesia and Northern Ireland.

Western formula for Namibia countered by new Pretoria plan

Johannesburg, Sept 23

Western proposals to confine South African troops in South-West Africa (Namibia) largely to their bases, except in emergency situations such as a large-scale guerrilla infiltration, are believed to have brought the Pretoria talks on an independence formula for the territory close to breakdown.

Tonight, after two days of on-and-off meetings, the most hopeful sign was that the talks between ambassadors representing the five permanent Western members of the United Nations Security Council and the South African Government had not been broken off altogether.

Yesterday, there were two and a half hours of joint discussions, and today Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, was noticeably absent from the sessions. The talks, which lasted for an hour in the morning and a matter of minutes this evening.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, represented the South African Government at both the meetings. It is not known if the discussions will resume tomorrow morning.

The main obstacle is the stationing of South African troops in South-West Africa during the independence negotiations. The territory elects a constituent Assembly.

The plan put forward by the ambassadors of Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada is for the South African forces to be withdrawn over a United Nations command.

This, it was felt, would be a compromise that would suit both the South-West African People's Organisation, which

refuses to contest the elections unless there is a total South African military withdrawal, and South Africa, which contends that its military presence is necessary both to contain guerrilla infiltration and to honour its obligations to Bantustans which have asked for protection.

The sources close to the media, the Western envoys were surprised when South Africa rejected the plan.

This morning, the ambassadors of their second-stage plan for South African troops to leave South Africa. The plan was that South African troops should remain confined to barracks unless there was a major escalation of the guerrilla war and that military control of the South African border could be exercised by a United Nations force or observer force.

This proposal is far less compromising than the original Western plan submitted to the South African Government, in which the commitments expressed by a diplomatic source close to the negotiations both on Rhodesia and South-West Africa, that withdrawal of South African troops from southern Africa becomes worse.

After the brief morning session the South African Foreign Minister held urgent talks with the Defence Minister and the cabinet.

When the talks were resumed this evening, Mr Botha put fresh proposals to the Western envoys. Mr Vorster, however, was still absent.

The talks were adjourned again immediately afterwards. Each of the five Western delegations selected one member for informal discussions due to continue this morning, starting with Mr Botha and Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

US 'tests anti-satellite weapon'

Washington, Sept. 23—The United States is developing a new weapon that could destroy Soviet satellites in space, the *Washington Post* reported today.

The newspaper said the Air Force has this week awarded a \$28.7-million contract to a Los Angeles-based Hughes Aircraft Co. to build the satellite killer, described as a highly maneuverable, heat-seeking device.

According to the *Post*, the rocket-powered device would rely instead on head-on collision to destroy a satellite.

A military spokesman declined to comment on the report.

The 1972 arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union specifies that neither nation will build weapons that would interfere with spy satellites.

A quoted official, however, was quoted in the report, as saying the treaty did not forbid tests of such weapons. Pentagon sources had disclosed that a primitive version of the satellite killer had been tested and was under active development.

Brussels, Sept. 23—America's NATO allies are expected to tell President Carter next week they have no basic objection to production of the neutron bomb, NATO diplomats said today. —Reuter.

British editor cleared in Argentina

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Sept. 23

Mr. Robert Cox, the British editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, has been fully cleared by an Argentine judge of charges brought against him last April, the newspaper reported today.

Mr. Cox, aged 43, was arrested on 24 hours and charged with infringing Argentine laws after his newspaper published a front page report of a press conference held by neo-Peronist Montoneros guerrillas in Rome.

The law, which bans all but official news on guerrilla matters, carries a possible jail sentence for offending journalists. However, the *Herald's* report of the guerrilla press conference was principally devoted to slandering the guerrilla chiefs: were fleeing Argentina after having been defeated by the military Government.

Japan considers mammoth offshore airport

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Sept 23
Japan's floating shipbuilding industry has drawn up plans to construct one of the world's most ambitious engineering projects, a mammoth floating international airport out at sea, off Osaka City.

Taking the shape of three massive interconnected aircraft carriers, with a deck area of almost the size of Heathrow airport, the project could be completed in four years at a cost of £3,000m, Japan's Association of Shipbuilders claims.

The plan, submitted to the Transport Ministry as the Government's request, has been conceived to achieve two main objectives: first, to appease protesting environmentalists who have already curtailed flight operations at Osaka's existing international airport, and secondly, to help the shipbuilding industry through a recession.

S African court told of Russian arms find

Johannesburg, Sept. 23

Arms caches were discovered in several black townships in the Transvaal after two whites were machine-gunned to death by blacks in central Johannesburg in June, a court here was told today.

Monday Motsweng and Solomon Mahlangu, both aged 2, alleged to be members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and trained as guerrillas in Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola, appeared at a preparatory hearing of murder charges. They pleaded not guilty.

The two are alleged to have shot Mr Godfrey Kassner and Mr Kenneth Woffendale, a young British immigrant from Bolton, Lancashire, while they were sitting down for a tea break in a restaurant on June 24, the day before the anniversary of the outbreak of rioting in Soweto last year.

The magistrate was told that police had found caches of arms, mostly of Russian origin, in black townships near Middleburg, Nigel, Germiston, Johannesburg, and other places in the Transvaal.

They included...magazines, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and explosives in tissue boxes, detergent packets and in the top of a suitcase. They had been smuggled into South Africa through Swaziland, the court was told.

Four Africans are reported to have taken part in the attack on the garage and according to police sources were part of a group of 15 that broke up on reaching Johannesburg from Swaziland.

Mr Motsweng and Mr Mahlangu were today remanded in custody.

Conduct code agreed by nuclear exporters

By David Spanter
Diplomatic Correspondent

An important Agreement was reached by the Nuclear Suppliers Group in London this week. It marks the first step towards preventing the indiscriminate sale of nuclear material and technology.

The group, which has met periodically in the past two years in conditions of strict secrecy, is formed by the 15 countries at present able to export nuclear equipment to other countries. They have now agreed on a code of conduct.

As a next step, they have decided to invite other countries, likely to become nuclear exporters, to join the group.

What the new agreements do is to "make the world a safer place to sleep in". Although they do not go as far as some countries wanted, there are now agreed security measures for nuclear equipment and technology, sold for peaceful uses, being misdirected.

At their meeting this week the group (Britain in the chair and Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, East Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States) agreed to publish three documents, which are in the process of being reviewed and strengthened. These are a guideline for nuclear transfers,

Rhodesia peace proposals 'basis for negotiations'

Maputo, Sept 23—The leaders of the black African "front line" countries said today that they considered the latest Anglo-American proposals to end the Rhodesia crisis a basis for further negotiations.

However, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said the proposals contained "many negative aspects." President Nyerere made public the front-line leaders' views after a meeting here.

The front line states—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia—provide the only safe haven for black nationalist guerrillas.

Britain and the United States envisaged that Mr Ian Smith would resign. A British commissioner backed by a United States peace force would supervise one-man-one-vote elections leading to majority rule next year.

Christians claim Lebanon victory as Israelis move in more tanks

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Sept. 23

Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon reported today that 10 more Israeli tanks had been destroyed, the front-line Christian Lebanese lines to assist in an attack on the Palestinian-held village of Khiam.

Early this evening the right-wing radio station in Beirut announced that the Israelis, which had been over the border for eight days, had fallen; almost inevitably, the Palestinians denied the claim within an hour.

Whatever the fate of Khiam — and exaggerated claims by the Christian forces over the past six days suggest that it could still be in Palestinian hands — diplomatic sources in Beirut now believe that as many as 30 Israeli tanks are in Lebanon.

Others are reported to be facing Khiam and the others are being used as artillery just south of Marjayoun.

Soviet fishing vessels arrested by Argentina

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Sept. 23
- Four large Soviet fishing
vessels were escorted into the
port of Puerto Madryn today
after being arrested by argen-
tine naval forces. The heavily
armed fishing vessels were
fishing within the country's 200-
mile territorial waters.

The Navy said the Soviet
fishing vessels, with crews totalling
over 400 men, were
captured on Wednesday, when
they were 100 miles from the
coast. Argentine naval boats
were warning shots across the
bows of the Soviet vessels, and
then sent boarding parties to
prevent the ships from dump-
ing their catches.

The vessels were identified
as the *Yuzhnyy*, 3,800 tons, the
Aparit, 3,000 tons, the Teodor
Nette, 3,200 tons, and the
Magnit, 4,600 tons. Although
they are the first Soviet ships
arrested since 1972, some
of the Russian, Soviet and
Spanish fishing boats have been
seized by the Argentine Navy
since then.

Under the law the Soviet
skippers are liable to confisca-
tion of the catches and fines
of up to 600,000 pesos.

Many arrests as Brazilian police invade university

Sao Paulo, Sept. 23.—Baronwielding military police charged into the Catholic University here late last night and arrested more than a thousand people, university sources said today.

Thousands of students had gathered on the campus to discuss the arrest of a student leader in anti-Government demonstrations banned by the Sao Paulo state Governor.

The police hurled tear gas bombs and smashed doors and windows as they invaded the campus, the sources said.

Several people were injured and 100 students arrested, including administrative workers, were among those arrested.—Reuter.

Military frustrate Mr Bhutto's court challenge by judiciary changes

From Richard Wright
Rawalpindi, Sept. 23

A new oath of office, containing no reference to Pakistan's constitution was sworn here today by the country's new Chief Justice, and all six Supreme Court judges before President Chaudhry Fazlul Elahi.

The brief ceremony was performed in the presence of General Zia, the chief martial law administrator. His aides hope that it will calm the legal turmoil which arose out of the 1973 constitution change through the Supreme Court.

Mr Bhutto, the deposed Prime Minister.

The scene is now set for tomorrow's legal arguments in the Supreme Court under Mr. A. J. Jaffer, new Chief Justice, who replaced Mr. Justice Yakub Ali Khan on General Zia's orders yesterday.

The real objective—blocking Mr Bhutto's attempt to obtain his release from Karachi jail in order to participate in the national elections—undoubtedly has been accomplished but it has tarnished the Army's image as the country's supreme arbiter.

The new oath simply deletes the fifth paragraph of the oath laid down under Article 178 of the 1973 constitution under which the Supreme Court judges promise to "preserve,

Call for action to improve quality of local services

From Christopher Warnman
Hamburg, Sept. 23

The world congress of the International Union of Local Authorities ended today with a declaration that the economic, social and political difficulties of the present can be resolved only by concerted action at all levels of government.

It thus sounds to be a statement of the blindingly obvious, it still had to be made, Mr Tom Moody (United States), the newly-elected president, said.

It was necessary to reaffirm one's faith in the ability of local governments to work towards an improved quality of life.

The five-day congress, drawing delegates from 41 countries, concentrated on two main themes of finding ways to solve the local problems of housing, transport and of curbing costs. Delegates considered the scarcity of resources

Americans home from Cuba

Miami, Sept. 23.—The first Americans to be repatriated from Cuba since 1970 arrived in Miami by air today. Some were in tears, a few in wheelchairs and all prepared to begin new lives.

There were joyful reunions with relatives after a chartered Boeing 727 flew them from Havana to the Air Force base here. As well as 31 Americans there were 24 Cuban relatives.

—Reuter.

Police break up Manila protest

Manila, Sept. 23.—Dozens of people were hurt when police wielding batons and using water hoses with purple dye broke up a crowd of 5,000 people sitting today in the centre of Manila in a protest against martial law and President Marcos.

Seventy people were taken away in police cars including about 20 nuns and seminarians. The nuns had formed a protective circle around a group carrying red banners of the Katangang Makabayan (National Youth) movement.—Reuter.

Galilee under rocket attack

From Michael Kape
Jerusalem, Sept 23

Israel today suffered its third rocket attack in as many days. The rockets were fired from Lebanon where fighting is continuing between Israeli-backed right-wing forces and Palestinian guerrillas. They fell near Khyer Shomona, the chief town of the Galilee. One rocket destroyed a room in which a sleeping baby had escaped unharmd without apparently awakening; another landed near a school.

Government sources today dismissed reports of propaganda releases apparent modifications in the stance of Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.).

He was reported to have said in an interview that the P.L.O. accepted Israel's right to exist provided Palestinian homeland rights were recognized.

to's court ges

Only at the beginning of the week the military were giving assurances of their respect for the independence of the judiciary.

Yet when on Tuesday the petition on Mr Bhutto's behalf was admitted for hearing by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Khair ul Muzaffar, Justice Yakub Ali Khan, a Bhutto nominee for whom a constitutional amendment was passed last January in order to take him past the normal retiring age, the chief justice's remarks were taken by surprise.

The week ends with the truth known to all that the armed forces' July 5 proclamation is the country's sole "institutional instrument" and that the constitution is a liebo.

It is the only institution that depends on the October 18 executive order from the chief martial law administrator.

The most striking thing about the military Government's lack of legal preparedness, forcing it to improvise and react to successive challenges, is that two legal crises of a similar nature have occurred in October 1958 and March, 1969. Both times, through the preparation of different legal arguments to the Supreme Court was induced to take the executive's stand point. But then the constitution was strangled.

Dr Coggan in agreement on student exchange

Moscow, Sept. 23.—The heads of the Anglican and Russian Orthodox Churches agreed today to set up an exchange of theology students between the two denominations, a Church of England spokesman said.

The agreement was reached after talks in Moscow between the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, and Patriarch Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, on strengthening links between the two churches.

The Archbishop arrived on his first visit to the Soviet Union last night, together with the Right Rev. Robert Runcie, Bishop of St Albans, and others.

Dr. Coggan, 67, invited the Patriarch to visit Britain in the near future. The invitation was subject to the invitation of the Russian Orthodox and Armenian churches.

Dr. Coggan, aged 67, invited the Patriarch to visit Britain in the near future. The invitation was subject to the invitation of the Russian Orthodox and Armenian churches.

The spokesman said that the student exchange would involve only postgraduates at the beginning, because of the language difficulties, and would probably begin next September.

Dr. Coggan also invited the Russian Orthodox Church to send a delegation to the Anglican-Lutheran Conference in Britain next July. The confer-

Second blackout

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Part of Montreal and Quebec City last night suffered their second blackout in a week.

The cause was a breakdown on the main supply line—from Churchill Falls, Newfoundland.

New York worried by a passing cloud

From Michael Giesman
New York, Sept. 22

A New Yorker's life is completely without something to worry about, and we have been unusually deprived in that respect in recent weeks, as since the arrest of a suspect the "Son of Sam" mass murder case.

The mayoral primary election has come and gone peacefully with victory going to a usurper without a serious contest. The city schools reopened without incident; next fiscal crisis is not due, several months; and the New York Yankees look like winners of their division of the American Baseball League.

Things then, are disconcertingly calm, but temporary relief is at hand in the story of a cloud of radioactive debris which has been drifting westwards over the city and due to hit the nation at large in the post radiation era derives from a Chinese nuclear test carried out in an atmosphere a week ago.

Tension has been building week, with the news agency stating that a cloud of radioactive debris drifted over Alaska, west and the mid-west, trouble is that nobody can precisely locate it, if any, a mental effects there be. "Will we be worried, we are not quite sure, what we are worried about."

The New York Times story of 12 column inches on turning out, but hedged in by putting it in a headline in small Earthquake in C category. It began, "Little out expected."

The Daily News noted the federal laboratory on Island has stepped up its radioactive tests, and programme. The headline in Post said: "Officials check as A-cloud passes." The report noted that elsewhere in country in the past three weeks has been such an amount when such clouds pass, believed to be caused by contaminated milk, but that New York avoided a dramatic infant mortality after a Chinese test a year ago, the cunningest of the standard word "dramatic."

On television, a weather was interviewed and said warnings would be issued if level of radioactivity in the air was high enough to cause man would threaten his life.

Turkish Cypri and Ankara split over UDI

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Sept. 23

Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the
Cyprus leader, has re-
turned in an interview that has
disagreement between
himself and the British Government
concerning the timing
unilateral declaration of
independence by his federated
people.

He told the left-wing Is-
lanews newspaper, *Gumhuriyet*,
that he had an intention
of independence during
current session of the
National Security Council
without producing a resolution
favorable to the proposal.

The Turkish Government,
however, considers such a
premature. Mr. Denktaş
should say that they
about except the
being expelled
Nero, from the United
and from all international
missions. "It is only the
Uncle Sam will stop help

agreement
change

ence takes place every 10 and more than 400. At the same time, the observers are expected to attend a series of observations.

The discussions took place at the Patriarch's Moscow residence and during a visit to De Cogan's hotel.

The Archbishop of Gbury presented a few gifts to Patriarch Pimen, including a brass-rubbing.

During the 12-day visit two religious leaders are expected to discuss the question of the ordination of women of the most contentious facing the Christian Church, which has already been discussed in the Episcopal Church of the United States.

Observers say that the nation is liable to prove the main stumbling block in the way of a formal unit between the two denominations.

The Archbishop hopes to visit the ancient religious center of Zagorsk, north of Moscow, also to meet Baptist and representatives.

On Monday, he traveled, the capital of the United States, and will go to the city of the United States as the guest of the American Church—Rev.

NZ 200-mile zone

Wellington, Sept. 21.—A meeting today passed legislation to create a 200-mile economic zone from New Zealand fishing vessels have to be licensed by the New Zealand Government.

NZ 200-mile zone

Wellington, Sept 21—
ment today passed legis-
establishing a 200-mile
economic zone from Oct.
Foreign fishing vessels
have to be licensed by the
Zealand Government.

New York worried by a passing cloud

From Michael Newman
New York, Sept. 23
A New Yorker's complete without worry about, and unusually, respect in recent years, since the "Son of Sam" case.

The mayor's primary has come and gone, and the city's feelings about the next fiscal year are not good. The city's fiscal year is not good, and the city's fiscal year is not good.

Things, then, are not good. The city's fiscal year is not good, and the city's fiscal year is not good.

Shell-London Symphony Orchestra Music Scholarship

An award for young instrumentalists

Shell U.K. Oil and the London Symphony Orchestra announce the second national competition for young instrumentalists in the U.K. This competition, for violin, viola, cello and double bass will be held in 1978.

The First Prize will be a £3,000 award, administered by Shell U.K. Oil, the London Symphony Orchestra and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, to provide for the musical development of the winner.

Additional prizes will be awarded at Area Finals and the National Final.

The competition is open to young string players born between December 1956 and 11th December 1965. Application forms, together with full details can be obtained from:

The Shell-London Symphony Orchestra Music Scholarship,
London Symphony Orchestra, Regent Arcade House,
19, 25 Argyll Street, London W1V 2LN.

The closing date for applications is 1st October 1977.

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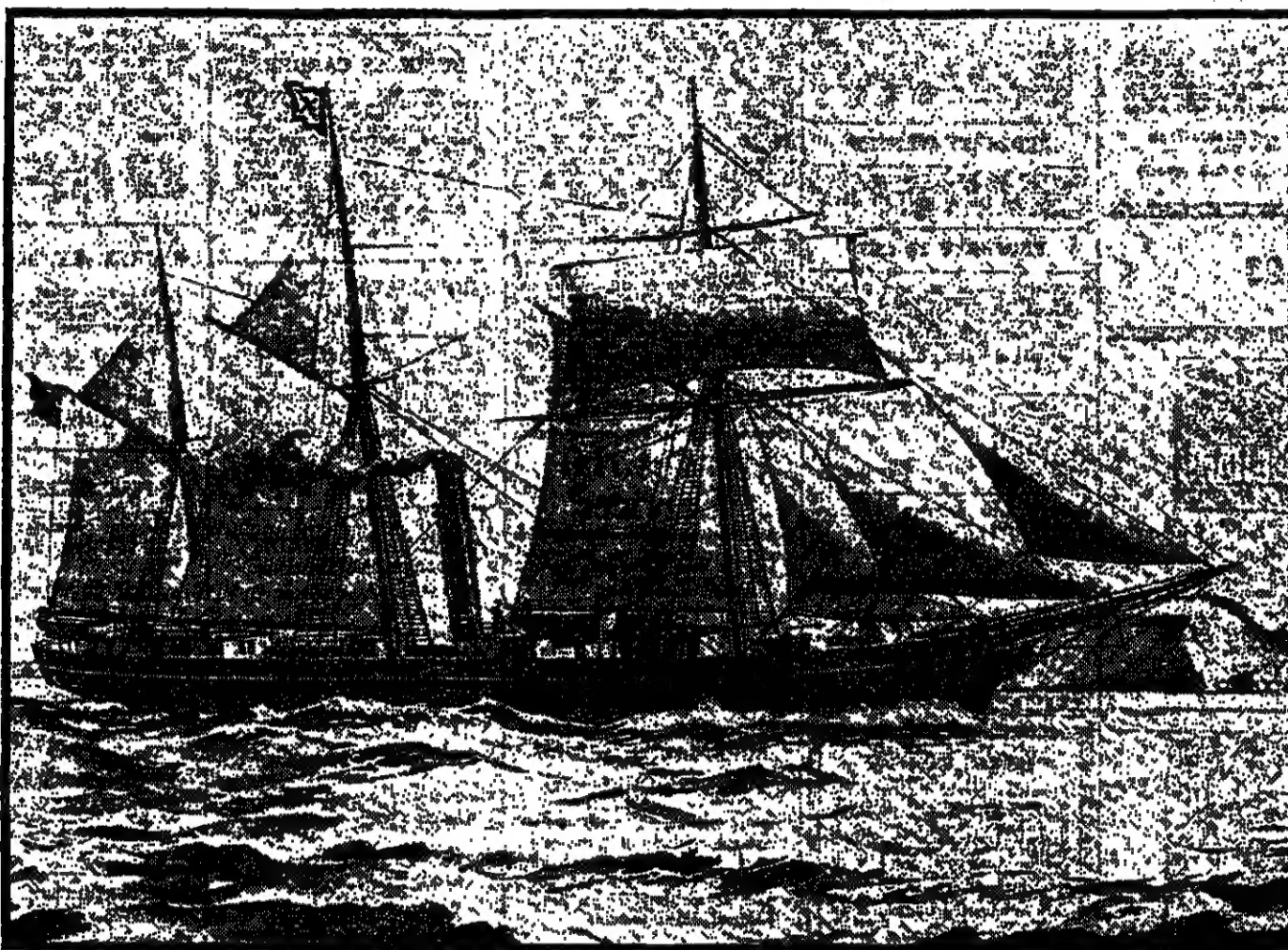
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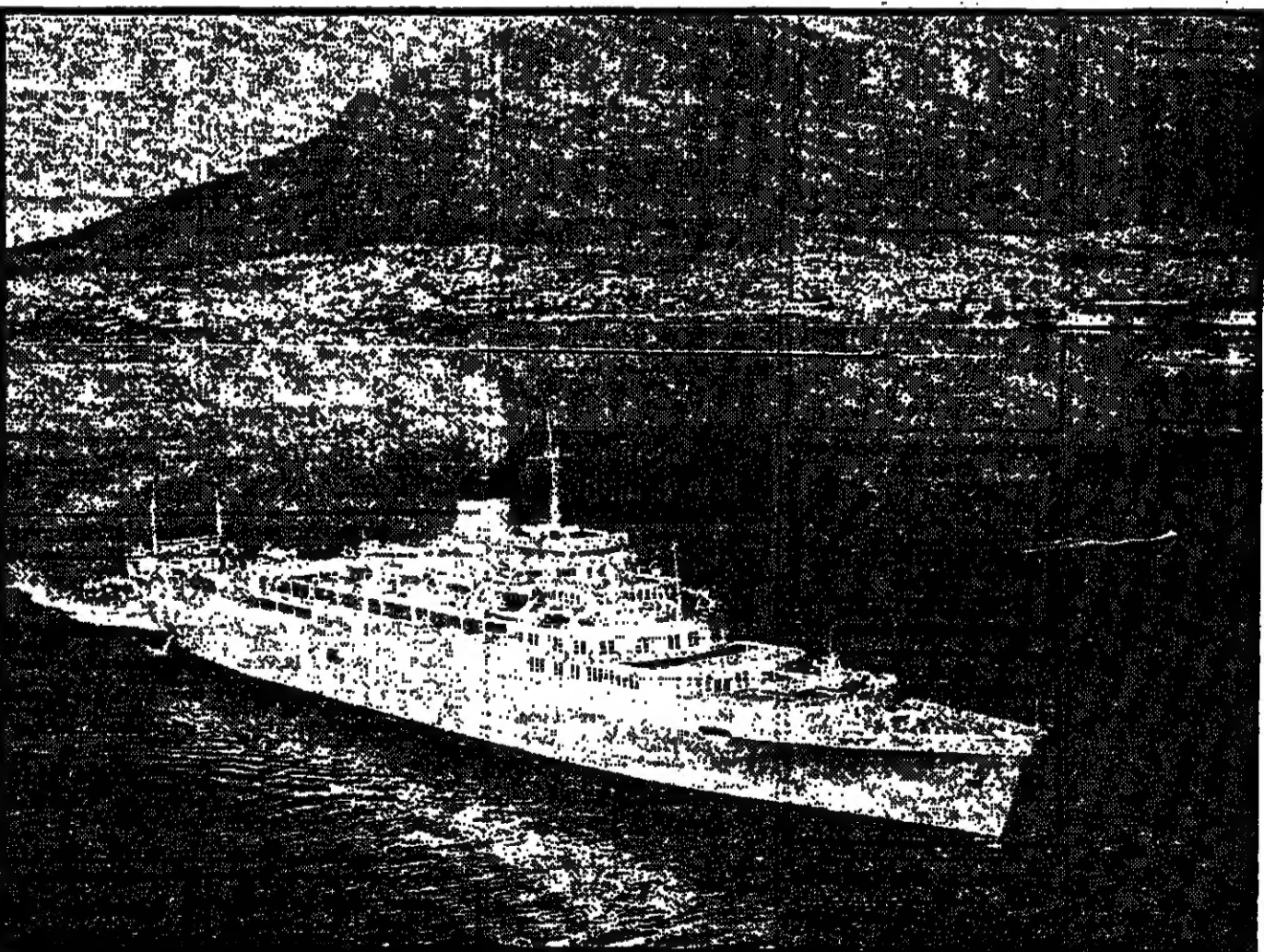
Saturday Review

Last liner from the Cape

by Laurens van der Post



**First and last :
The SS Dane (above) and the
Windsor Castle**



Perhaps most significant of all on the round voyage was the impact on southern Africa of the last appearance in its waters of a Royal Mailship, in the elegant shape of the *Windward*. Her last voyage of finality at first light last Monday at Southampton. And historically, nothing could have been as fitting as that it should have been her last voyage. For the voyage of discovery in 1482 began it all, to make amends for the indifference of Brindisi and Southampton to the transoceanic event. It demonstrated in the fullness of time that the world was big and how terribly it was affected by "this passing" of the mail and passenger ships which had served it and the world it had helped to create, and meet the long painful years.

At the Cape, the moonlight occasion, of course, had to be the last sailing of the Windsor Castle from Table Bay for Southampton: the day, September 5, was Tuesday, the day of the new postwar tradition in these things; the precise time the hallowed hour of 4 pm at which sailships for the first time would sail outward from the harbor and outward travel runs in Table Bay and Southampton Water, so punctually that often as the ships threw on the grey sea the last sailing announcement that the vessel was about to be irrevocably committed to the sea, the new city clock would strike four and go on to play, like ritual music, the hymn of the last separation from the land: "O God our help in ages past." But in fact the solemn day of the last sailing was the climax only to a profound process which began in the home and hundreds of thousands of anonymous people in Britain and southern Africa when they read last year the official statement as brutal in its brevity as it was unapologetic in its truth in the vocabulary of history, which the epoch-ending declaration clearly demanded, that both Union Castle and its counterpart in Selborne were abolishing their passenger and mail services between the Cape and Southampton this September.

One writes of hundreds of thousands of people, but the count could well run to millions, when one takes into consideration the few statistics available, as for instance the fact that the Union Castle alone during the last war, in which its last lot of its fleet was sent to transport some 1,300,000 troops more than 6,950,000 miles and by 1955 when it once more achieved its mile peak with a fleet of 15 ships, was carrying 33,000 passengers, 10,000 of them to and from Africa in a full year. Looked at in this way, the ultimate sum of men and women, their dependants and friends, directly involved in the emotion of the moment, added to the vast numbers of those who were indirectly allied to them by a sense of history, would constitute a formidable sort of bereaved Union Castle Commonwealth. But as it was allowed to happen, the sailing of the Windsor Castle, the last of the Union Castle Company and the only one left of her kind in the line, on her 124th and last voyage from Southampton to the Cape, might have been that of just another ship, one of the many of the tranquil South to solicit custom on a random basis around the world. It made no difference that the Windsor Castle had never looked pretentious, but for a dedicated Cape command and a long sailing of attention. One says "even" because the ships that sailed to and from the Cape always had a way with them which ships serving other ports could not have. They were equal. Elsewhere, as, for instance, on the western ocean crossing to the Americas, they would strive continuously to build them faster and bigger and they were swift and overblown with pomp and grandeur.

Indeed, seen in retrospect, these painted hulls and funnels of oak and steel of more than 10,000 tons, like the weary ocean like sea-going Venetian palaces or Grand Hotel of our exaggerated Arnold Bennett, looked like ships that were inevitably inviting their tribute to be paid in a swift and brutal demise which was inflicted on them.

But on the run to the Cape and the worlds beyond, larger and more enigmatic varieties of chance, climate and circumstance were at work. The voyage across wider oceans, combined with a larger and more exciting history to breed better ships and to make a similar fate in either regard, seems as if it was preordained. The voyage was unparalleled and among these pleasing and unprovocative hulls. No others ever showed a greater existential grasp of form and proportion and necessity. The ships of both the Union and Castile lines, particularly when their amalgamation contrived by the unique Dundee Currie in the first years of this century, were there from the temptations to exaggerate which were caused briefly at the beginning by their rivalry and struggle for survival. From the time of their formation as part of the Union Line, on September 15, 1857, began the first mail and passenger service between England and the Cape, new steamships were suggested for recognition acquired a style of delivery and accent of expression never to be excelled anywhere else. To this day my Cape should be equipped with a keen and fastidious eye for ships,

remember in story, ballad and song how each advance in art and craftsmanship brought delight to their senses and compelled them to give a name to the ship, the cargo, the vessel which had evoked it. Thus the immortal Scot-which held the record for the fastest run between England and Australia in 1845, after fifty years and was for them, as it remains for me the most beautiful steamship ever built-is still the "Albatross" because of the distances off the sea as light, deft and effortless as that greatest of sea birds spans on the long white arcs of the clouds, the valleys between the Himalayan seas and the South Atlantic. The Windsor Castle naturally invited no comparison with a ship built nearly a century before it was built, before and sailing on no surely in dream and memory. None the less, conceived as it was in the authentic line of successors of the yesterdays of its predecessors to become symbol of consummation of all that ships and those who sailed in them had dreamed and accomplished in the fifty years on that run to the Cape of Good Hope and beyond.

Dressed overall, as we saw her in the long level light of that morning of August 15, she loomed more like a debrumate than a woman. Her dress was the first bill of the season, than a ship charged to perform the last rites over the passing of herself and her entire kind. Her colour, the most delicate of pinks, was overblown to transform steel at sea: the Kewford hull and scarlet test of petticoat underneath, the immaculate white of decks, boats and masts, and funnel and funnels, but the sea against dissolution in the blue of sky and ocean with a broad band of absolute black, as on her like silk and made a kind of jewelry of the worst possible light. One could have sworn that the sea was a half an eye for visual art, and one warmed to the beauty of her line and dress. Yet as she eased herself with the grace of a young queen from the quay to the ship, her face with its touch as of a reflex bulb and riveted into her innermost soul to feel her way to the open sea, she was beginning the end of an era which had its origin one of the deepest motives of the human mind: the five centuries before, and seemed inconceivable that some special act of recognition, however small, would yet be bestowed upon her. It seemed bad enough that the quagmire of the past and the party of the empty with only a handful of people to see her off and no band even to sustain her with music at the nerve-wracking beginning of her mission. Ships after all, one of the singular signs of the age, were the wrong creation of their hazardous history, are notoriously sensitive and responsive to one another's fortunes and needs, irrespective of their class, status, or economy or nationality. Her fellow ships would not fail to salute and show her out from the scene. But no extra boat or whistled supported the customary exchange of the final warning blast of three on the Windsor. The ship's company, in a staccato, staccato response from the duty tug and its hollow echo was considered enough to dispatch us to sea.

The great Southampton water with its fine and distinctive atmosphere, and the beach behind it, and which once boasted of 35 Cornard sailings alone in one day, and now some more, and brass bands, and the Southampton Sailing Club, every four weeks where it was now observing the last one of all, behaved as if it had lost its memory, and was going to support it was inexplicably allowed itself to become. Needless of its traditional farewells, rich in reverberating echoes of the Dictionary music, the privileged harbour, this heaption of the south, left it to the gulls to follow us with lament to the shore, and the boatmen, the exit of the Solent, where the pilot abandoned us in a manner of it all having been just the same, and the normal routine of his day.

It all left us wondering about this sudden lack of a sense of continuity, this absence of feeling for history, this new and shallow indifference of men and loss of their capacity for what happens to one another, which seems to have possessed Britain and so much of the modern world at that bitter point of departure.

It seemed indeed as if society at large were revealing all the alarming symptoms of what the psychiatrist calls a "mass neuroticism." The symptoms and rates with alarm as precursor of disintegration in the individual. But once out of sight of land and alone with ourselves at sea, it was a totally different matter. The sea had always had this untalting gift for creating a self-sufficient world of their own and bestowing a sense of belonging again on the first sight of land. The "individual" might up on an increasingly impersonal and technological pattern of life, tends to be. As the "Windsor Castle, the Blue Bird, the Emerald, the Channel" and curtised low in the best prescribed manner to the first royal swell of the Atlantic so that it made mechanical sense of the world. The world wide and white as on a throne-room floor on either side of her bows, she soon showed that she had lost not only none of her own generous share of life, but the meaning of the occasion raised it far above the ordinary measure. Indeed it did not take

long to realize that one was participating not so much in a voyage as a pilgrimage to history now made all the more poignant and personal by the presence of the historical figures by the world outside.

One of the most marked features of the voyage was how there was subtle unity in the organization and how as the voyage progressed the three isolated and divided drew together until at the end, all was at one and whole again. It seemed to me as well as the best of us had now covered the 100 years of travelling in these ships had come as finest grain through the sieve of the grim which had reached a splendidly splendid 150 years, and left them all as the proud plenipotentiaries of the grace of service and sense of duty, doing their spiritual self, to spend our lives, they were within themselves, or the tradition and way of the sailing which had made the distance there were men whom I had known as boys in the Twenties on board

the Walmer and Gloucester Castles, with colleagues who had come out of advance retirement to sail at their own expense in this last, sad, exhortation in honour-bound, there was the radio-officer, travelling first class, who I had known as a junior on a one-walve trawler in 1924, who still pretended to approach me, giving him the largest morose message he had ever sent in his long career, in the shape of a 3,500-word story for *The Times*.

There was Captain Patrick Beadon and the chief engineer, Mr Harrow, who thought could afford such senior command, having served 30 years at sea, and the youngest apprentices. From Mr J. Dimmock, the senior purser, to the youngest dumpy lad on his deck, and in engine room, all confirmed without need of calculation or external command to the natural transcendence of the ship, and the spirit of their crew. I have never been in a ship, in fact,

where the diving lines between deck and engine room, sailors and stewards, crew and passengers have mattered less, nor have I encountered so many human beings who, in the face of the disaster, some passengers bedded in the hospital—who not only never irritated one another but also were so spontaneously and unselfishly cooperative in the more demonstrative, understanding, tender and caring of one another as well as so open to being entertained by their fellow sufferers. The worst conditions were left behind on land as unreal matter for lesser occasions without the law of this occasion.

One knows so well from experience how war, disaster and emergency can bring human beings at their best—together, to such an extent that one can almost say that there was for some need such as this that the meaning of tragedy and suffering was created. And there was no doubt that for one of the first times in World War II, this end of the line was a personal emergency and tragedy.

of history was of an Aeschylus
jean level.

Whether we knew it or not,
we were self-conscious and a
prigmatism in time and space
of mind, and when the
of mind, and when the
of mind, and when the
prigmatism was over at the Cape,
no one wanted to accept this
end. It was as if all had dis-
covered for themselves the valid-
ity of Blake's "There is a Master's
Expectation to look on
things lovely as though for the
last time, and commit it to the
memory of how seeing it with
the intensity of a dream for
the first time, the yearning
vanishing so fast behind them,
raised in to the heights of an
extra-sensory perception until
many shrink from travel of
the mind, and when the
knowing how quickly it would
set about depriving them of
this new vulnerable faculty.

It was as if we had known
even the weather shared their
apprehension and how that
singularly feminine and
Olympian of winds, the south-
easter came gorging between
the mountains, and how the
made for the harbor as if it

present it from docking. Watching from the bridge the delicate and superb manoeuvre in the dark, the ship's position and the witness of how nearly the win succeeded. Then once ashore how the largest and most successful of the messengers from a Castle Line I have ever seen gathered together at the Mount Nelson Hotel in Cape Town and set out to persuade me not to separate as though they were some rearguard of Crusading force to repeat this onslaught of the divine on the earth. I was not rediscovered at sea. The choice of the Mount Nelson in this regard could not have been more apt. It was the only hotel in the United States Mainstays in the nineties and I have observed it for 50 years in this role. It is the nearest approach imaginable to the ideal of a hotel. No other hotel like it in the whole world, where as hotel of guardians and restorer of a people's continuity with the sea and robbed of it by too much land.

Over the years, indeed, have come to look on the Mount Nelson as some kind of decompression chamber for the weary and suffering from the state of mind of ocean-travellers and sailors as it does for deeper divers, enabling them after profound immersion in the sea to return to the diminished capacity for dealing with the pressures on the surface of land. There was no other way, not even the discreet luxury imaginings of the Mount Nelson, of the Mount Nelson refuge, which could explain for me how once-alarmed their rooms and quickly unpacked their bags, the passengers hastened to the dining rooms and at sea-time on the terraces or just watching the long blue seagulls drifting through the lovely garden among tibeticus and the white avenue of oaks in the old East India Company gardens below to point the way for their eyes to the distant sea. How harsh would that cock-crow of wind past the windows be to be wakened them to its demands, wondered as I left them after collecting my mail to rush without decompression at a run into the interior in which seemed by comparison to be the most hideous and inhuman form of transport—leading to the interior.

Bury and constantly beset: I was inland, I was not allowed to forget them or the Windsors Castle and the impending execution of an unfortunate man. South Africa showed none of the symptoms of armistice at Southampton. Not a day passed without morning and afternoon papers carrying stories about the Windsor Castle, progress on the coast, the Duke by sea, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Cape Town, London, and back again to the Cape, as well as columns or orchestration of the pity, oh the pity, that this should be the end.

I never return to South Africa without feeling that there is some sense of change in the air. There are many moments, however, when I am captured by signs of a deeper change of heart and mind, but as many of these are, perhaps the national obstacles not yet overcome, but considered but in certain significant aspects, retrospected.

[REDACTED]

Always it is an updating and profound paradox, infinitely more complex and interesting than the elongated and simplistic judgments of the outside world allow. Time I felt Cape Town was a place where I could find a few hours' solitude with low concerned and indignant almost every so-called European was about the brutal elimination by bulldozers of the squatter settlements of the townships. I was in the same time, except for a few brave individuals, they did nothing about it save to protest. That seemed paradoxical enough until I walked into my club and found that the three thousand miles away in Durban, to find in the same corner a group of men carrying on exactly the same conversation. I had overheard not only that but that they had been there 40 years. They could hardly pause to welcome me and straight away asked breathlessly, as they had done before, "Our problem, you think of our problems, now?"

"Our" problem, self-evidently, is their discrimination for the tumbuk in their hearts and minds and conscience over the tumbuk in the hearts and minds of Coloured and African peoples who outnumber them by some five to one. That seemed to me a mark of no change and in a way a mark of no progress. I cannot see how the dialogue can ever end until the question is unequivocally answered with an "unambiguous movement towards a society that is free, just and fully emancipated society."

What was new was that they accepted this proposition with less dissent than in the past. I was sure that they knew that they did not know what to do, as it underneath they still had reservations of the belief that they could improve on the truth, justice and conscience in these matters.

Of course, the trouble is that so many of us are caught up in a trap of a long, specialized and isolated history, so tight and cunning that history has become national psychology and a powerful underground force from which the human being can only be delivered by a process of growth and no short cut of its knots by the latest political dogma or social

logical doctrine. The whole history of South Africa in its beginnings, neglected and forgotten by its money-making masters in Holland, is one of growing psychological distance between it and the outside world. To add to the isolation by sanctions, boycotts and condemnation alone is to increase the psychological distance which is the cause of the disease.

I went straight from the club to meet my friend Larry Player, one of the world's greatest and most imaginative chess players, and he immediately reminded me that the outside world has been seduced in this manner into widening our separation. I have been helping him to organize a meeting of the Wildrangers Congress in South Africa for this October. It is a cause manifestly which the world should support and in which I should be glad to be dead does support every one of its members. I was dismayed now by his account of the numbers of friends, both to the cause and of ourselves, who have refused to help us by attending the Congress of the South African Government's policies although both he and I have constantly opposed them. If no one in the outside world will support what is good in South Africa, what chance have we to expect us to overcome what is bad?

If no one will make allowances for the subtle negation of history and their submerged role in our difficulties as they do in Ulster, in the majority of new states in Africa as well as in the world beyond the Iron Curtain, how are we ever to establish any healing contact with the rest of mankind?

How close we are to history how daily we have: pale stretch out a hand to touch was made plain to me again Ian Player drove me later the airport. Behind us sat a pale Zulu friend, like on the same day of age, wearing the dignity of a king and a face calm, untroubled, reserved as beautiful that when of thought of all is had experienced of life one was intense humbled and moved almost humblest fears. He revived last year of our year because his great-grandfather had been food-caster and historian to the great Chaka, the Ivan the Terrible of Africa. I told us a story in Zulu (the Italian of African tongues), how Chaka had desisted with dissonant wistfulness. In a selling he reproduced the voice of Chaka himself, the minute Section and nuances of voice and idiom as he had been taught as a child as part of hereditary historical office, finely that even within forebodings he went through the offering of a king whom historians declare to have surely been homicidal.

Seeing that my own gray mother was one of the survivors of a massacre in 1836, a Zulu faction called Matabi it is not difficult to grasp the insignificant suddenly back the years between us. But this time the radio was not waiting for the other side of flight to Johannesburg, where was met by another Zulu chieftain and a man at 10 30 years younger. He was passive enough but in a way different, away from a mindless his turning on radio so that he could listen the latest soap opera on Bantu station. Together we tended to a *grandmagical* instance of the ancient quest of beauty and Zulu with musical Zulu flow punctuated with phrases like "No was "Good great", etc, until radio fragment ended as the light and my companion higher than the other side to the question as to how could endure waiting for next instalment the following afternoon. All this implied difference already less easy because than the distance history.

At my hotel, the television was glowing with transmission of the Springboks' 15-10 victory over the Springboks 15 playing. We were specially comprised for occasion of a curious event brought out of retirement, to play before 70,000 people. These sports occasions have become shopping festivals and carnivals, and the police are making a national identification of Afrikaner people, and it is remarkable how references to the sports commentators to presence in the crowd of Ian Smith instantly drew a surge of instantly drawn a louder and longer cheer that raised by the first Springbok score.

It helped me to understand the notorious anxiety of Government that their painful sentiments of their support might be misunderstood in any way with the foreign media. At least one nation subsequently deplored applause for the position that I might have given Smith a false impression.

Yet more relevant to my immediate experience was a deeply a feeling of growing isolation was mobilizing at South Africa's side. Many speakers who welcomed cautious endorsement of rule players from the outside who sought to protect their privilege as with an over-emphasis and corruption of aitude, as if they were not a sportsmen but indistinguishable from a corrupt capitalist. The outside world therefore ignored by the media.

However, privately and with my friends in Parliament the view was more open praise. One gathered deep in the Cabinet, Government and even the power—

Continued on next

SATURDAY

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Colin
Racing Bulletin. 8.06,
10.00, Kd. Jensen.
Gambacchini. 1.31, piano.
2.30, Alan Freeman, "and
and Roll." 6.30, Country
Dance Band, No. 511.
Tunes to 8.02, BBC
chelsea. 25 Clorious Y.
8.40, Talk. 9.00, BBC
chelsea, part 2. 10.00,
Pop Jury. 11.02, 10.55,
11.05, Ray Moore. 12.00,
News.
1 Stereo

2
6.00 am, Radio. 1.
Costa. 11.02 pm, 1.
1.02, My Sainted Aunt
Sport, including Foot
from Ascot; Boxing pro
Sports Report. 6.03, 1.
ton, 7.02, Listen to L
am, Radio 1.

7.55 am, Weather: 8.00
Tchatskovsky, Tamsara
Pin, Moszkowski.†
9.05, Record Review
Steele Release: Debut
Kumbalvagat.† 11.20,
al: Chabrier, Debuss
12.02 pm, John Adams.
12.55, News, 1.00, The
Theatre. 1.15, Chilling
Quartet: Haydn, Schub
2.15, Woman of A
Wane.† 3.35, Beetho
Brahms, Pärt, Dvorak
Record Release:† 5
Forum. 5.35, The
(Lieder recital): Sch
Moeran and His Con
by Christopher Palmer
7.30, Radio Televis E
phony Orchestra, pas
over, Moeran.† 8.10,
Knights, talk by Man
The Code of Victoria
8.30, Concert, part
Beethoven.† 9.35, M
Why: The Assassina
in Vietnam. 10.20, Vi
Eth.† 10.45, Sounds
11.25-11.30, News.

Yours Faithfully, 6.55
 7.00, News. 7.10, On
 7.40, Today's Papers.
 Faithfully, 7.50, It's
 7.55, Weather, 8.00,
 Sport on 4. 8.45, Top
 8.50, A Country Week.
 9.10, Pick of the Ve
 News, 10.02, Erro
 Correspondent, 10.34
 10.45, Between the
 News, 11.02, Talkin
 11.00, Sports Now.
 12.02 pm, John A
 Western.
 1.00, News, 1.15, Any
 2.00, Weekend Fun
 2.05, Play "Dio
 George," 2.55, Radio
 Reports, 3.50, The J
 nation, 5.50, Weather,
 6.00, News, 6.15, Ro
 7.00, News, 7.02, Di
 Discs, 7.30, Christo
 records, 8.30, Play
 ments of Martha
 10.00, News, 10.15, Th
 Trilogy, 11.15, Pray
 News, 12.03-12.05 a
 Forecast.

6.55 am, New Day.
7.05. Douglas Reed.
7.15. 32nd Ed Star.
Simon Bates. 7.00.
Saville. 3.00. Anne
Baker. 5.00. 67
Foster. 7.00. My
7.15. Glamour of
Sunday. Hair-Flour.
Times. 10.02. Sports
Special. 10.01.
12.51-12.53 am, News.
† Stereo

6.55 am, Radio 1.
Anderson. 8.32. Radio
David Jacobs. 11.39. Pa
2.35. The 12.05. p
Countries. 2.00. L
vices. The new
cuse. 7.30. Robert
Charlie Chester. 6.00
7.02. Sunday Sport. 7.3
Radio 1.

7.55 am, Radio 2.
Alfred Wether. 8.00.
Schumann. 9.00. News.
Concert Chorus: Supp
tinal, Bealme, Haydn. 1
in Ireland.
conducts Tippett and S
1.1.
1.10 pm. Words. 12.1
part. 2.1. 12.55. Let
Sing: The Winners.
Aveling (piano): R

[illegible]

00.00. Your Wish, 7.55.
 01.00. 6.00. News. 6.15. The
 02.00. the Hon. Vere Harmer
 03.00. man of Associated
 04.00. 6.45. Childhood
 05.00. Ronald Harman on C
 06.00. 7.00. News. 7.02. Here
 07.00. Your Face, the practi
 08.00. Chapter and Verse. 8.0
 09.00. Wizard, Schubert. 9.0
 10.00. Cousin Reta. 9.58. Ye
 11.00. News. 10.15. The On
 12.00. Asked, new toxic che
 13.00. old hazards. 11.00. Pol
 14.00. News. 12.05. 12.06

4 21 55034

over his own. He ruffed a
and entered dummy with
00 and 01 to ruff two
clubs. He had now taken
tricks and left himself
A opposite dummy
7-5. Despite his le
and strength in trumps
was unable to deprive du
a trick with the 07
declarer twice led diam
from his hand. West's
trump tricks are illusory.

Chess

Team spirit

Eighty years ago the first FIDE International Team Tournament took place in the Central Hall, Westminster. This in its way was as remarkable a first as the 1851 London tournament which was the first international chess tournament. The World Chess Federation (Fédération Internationale des Échecs) had not been founded (at Paris in 1924) but from the fact that the British Chess Federation had entered for the tournament being affiliated to FIDE, and also that each team was to consist of four players, it was apparent that they were organizing a FIDE International Team Tournament. The United States, for example, was unable to take part in the event, though the Americans would have liked to do so, and only became affiliated to FIDE a few days after the London event, this with the express intention of taking part in the next FIDE team tournament.

This point has to be emphasized since a former Czechoslovak master, Dr. Štecl, has expended a great deal of time and effort in an attempt to prove that the first FIDE event of this kind was held in 1924 during the Olympiad there and that the London event did not count in the series since it was not an Olympiad. Certainly it was not an Olympiad in the strict sense of the word since no distinction was made between professional and amateur and teams consisted of a blend of both.

But, from the outset, and for many years, FIDE avoided the use of the word Olympiad for this event. It was the illiterate press that continually referred to it as an Olympiad, a misnomer that has now become so much a part of the chess world that it is hard to get away from. The London event was the first of a series of team tournaments, an Olympiad even though some since at so doing.

Nevertheless, Dr. Štecl's so energetically pursued claim that the first FIDE event was a commission of three to look into the matter. I was one of the three and found some highly interesting facts on consulting contemporary journals and newspapers. The first point was that it was hardly possible for the 1924 event to have been a FIDE event as it had been a FIDE event only founded during the course of the tournament. Nor could it have any claim to be a team tournament as the team tournament did not begin until 1927. It was one of the team tournaments, and the only one of the kind, that was held in London in 1927. It was the only one of the kind, that was held in London in 1927. It was the only one of the kind, that was held in London in 1927.

White: Weenik, Black: Knaak. Three Knights' game. 1. P-K4, P-K4 2. N-K3, N-K3 3. B-K2, B-K2 4. P-K3, P-K3 5. N-K4, N-K4 6. B-K3, B-K3 7. P-Q4, P-Q4 8. N-K5, N-K5 9. B-K2, B-K2 10. P-K4, P-K4 11. N-K3, N-K3 12. B-K3, B-K3 13. P-Q4, P-Q4 14. N-K5, N-K5 15. B-K2, B-K2 16. P-K4, P-K4 17. N-K3, N-K3 18. B-K3, B-K3 19. P-Q4, P-Q4 20. N-K5, N-K5 21. B-K2, B-K2 22. P-K4, P-K4 23. N-K3, N-K3 24. B-K3, B-K3 25. P-Q4, P-Q4 26. N-K5, N-K5 27. B-K2, B-K2 28. P-K4, P-K4 29. N-K3, N-K3 30. B-K3, B-K3 31. P-Q4, P-Q4 32. N-K5, N-K5 33. B-K2, B-K2 34. P-K4, P-K4 35. N-K3, N-K3 36. B-K3, B-K3 37. P-Q4, P-Q4 38. N-K5, N-K5 39. B-K2, B-K2 40. P-K4, P-K4 41. N-K3, N-K3 42. B-K3, B-K3 43. P-Q4, P-Q4 44. N-K5, N-K5 45. B-K2, B-K2 46. P-K4, P-K4 47. N-K3, N-K3 48. B-K3, B-K3 49. P-Q4, P-Q4 50. N-K5, N-K5 51. B-K2, B-K2 52. P-K4, P-K4 53. N-K3, N-K3 54. B-K3, B-K3 55. P-Q4, P-Q4 56. N-K5, N-K5 57. B-K2, B-K2 58. P-K4, P-K4 59. N-K3, N-K3 60. B-K3, B-K3 61. P-Q4, P-Q4 62. N-K5, N-K5 63. B-K2, B-K2 64. P-K4, P-K4 65. N-K3, N-K3 66. B-K3, B-K3 67. P-Q4, P-Q4 68. N-K5, N-K5 69. B-K2, B-K2 70. P-K4, P-K4 71. N-K3, N-K3 72. B-K3, B-K3 73. P-Q4, P-Q4 74. N-K5, N-K5 75. B-K2, B-K2 76. P-K4, P-K4 77. N-K3, N-K3 78. B-K3, B-K3 79. P-Q4, P-Q4 80. N-K5, N-K5 81. B-K2, B-K2 82. P-K4, P-K4 83. N-K3, N-K3 84. B-K3, B-K3 85. P-Q4, P-Q4 86. N-K5, N-K5 87. B-K2, B-K2 88. P-K4, P-K4 89. N-K3, N-K3 90. B-K3, B-K3 91. P-Q4, P-Q4 92. N-K5, N-K5 93. B-K2, B-K2 94. P-K4, P-K4 95. N-K3, N-K3 96. B-K3, B-K3 97. P-Q4, P-Q4 98. N-K5, N-K5 99. B-K2, B-K2 100. P-K4, P-K4 101. N-K3, N-K3 102. B-K3, B-K3 103. P-Q4, P-Q4 104. N-K5, N-K5 105. B-K2, B-K2 106. P-K4, P-K4 107. N-K3, N-K3 108. B-K3, B-K3 109. P-Q4, P-Q4 110. N-K5, N-K5 111. B-K2, B-K2 112. P-K4, P-K4 113. N-K3, N-K3 114. B-K3, B-K3 115. P-Q4, P-Q4 116. N-K5, N-K5 117. B-K2, B-K2 118. P-K4, P-K4 119. N-K3, N-K3 120. B-K3, B-K3 121. P-Q4, P-Q4 122. N-K5, N-K5 123. B-K2, B-K2 124. P-K4, P-K4 125. N-K3, N-K3 126. B-K3, B-K3 127. P-Q4, P-Q4 128. N-K5, N-K5 129. B-K2, B-K2 130. P-K4, P-K4 131. N-K3, N-K3 132. B-K3, B-K3 133. P-Q4, P-Q4 134. N-K5, N-K5 135. B-K2, B-K2 136. P-K4, P-K4 137. N-K3, N-K3 138. B-K3, B-K3 139. P-Q4, P-Q4 140. N-K5, N-K5 141. B-K2, B-K2 142. P-K4, P-K4 143. N-K3, N-K3 144. B-K3, B-K3 145. P-Q4, P-Q4 146. N-K5, N-K5 147. B-K2, B-K2 148. P-K4, P-K4 149. N-K3, N-K3 150. B-K3, B-K3 151. P-Q4, P-Q4 152. N-K5, N-K5 153. B-K2, B-K2 154. P-K4, P-K4 155. N-K3, N-K3 156. B-K3, B-K3 157. P-Q4, P-Q4 158. N-K5, N-K5 159. B-K2, B-K2 160. P-K4, P-K4 161. N-K3, N-K3 162. B-K3, B-K3 163. P-Q4, P-Q4 164. N-K5, N-K5 165. B-K2, B-K2 166. P-K4, P-K4 167. N-K3, N-K3 168. B-K3, B-K3 169. P-Q4, P-Q4 170. N-K5, N-K5 171. B-K2, B-K2 172. P-K4, P-K4 173. N-K3, N-K3 174. B-K3, B-K3 175. P-Q4, P-Q4 176. N-K5, N-K5 177. B-K2, B-K2 178. P-K4, P-K4 179. N-K3, N-K3 180. B-K3, B-K3 181. P-Q4, P-Q4 182. N-K5, N-K5 183. B-K2, B-K2 184. P-K4, P-K4 185. N-K3, N-K3 186. B-K3, B-K3 187. P-Q4, P-Q4 188. N-K5, N-K5 189. B-K2, B-K2 190. P-K4, P-K4 191. N-K3, N-K3 192. B-K3, B-K3 193. P-Q4, P-Q4 194. N-K5, N-K5 195. B-K2, B-K2 196. P-K4, P-K4 197. N-K3, N-K3 198. B-K3, B-K3 199. P-Q4, P-Q4 200. N-K5, N-K5 201. B-K2, B-K2 202. P-K4, P-K4 203. N-K3, N-K3 204. B-K3, B-K3 205. P-Q4, P-Q4 206. N-K5, N-K5 207. B-K2, B-K2 208. P-K4, P-K4 209. N-K3, N-K3 210. B-K3, B-K3 211. P-Q4, P-Q4 212. N-K5, N-K5 213. B-K2, B-K2 214. P-K4, P-K4 215. N-K3, N-K3 216. B-K3, B-K3 217. P-Q4, P-Q4 218. N-K5, N-K5 219. B-K2, B-K2 220. P-K4, P-K4 221. N-K3, N-K3 222. B-K3, B-K3 223. P-Q4, P-Q4 224. N-K5, N-K5 225. B-K2, B-K2 226. P-K4, P-K4 227. N-K3, N-K3 228. B-K3, B-K3 229. P-Q4, P-Q4 230. N-K5, N-K5 231. B-K2, B-K2 232. P-K4, P-K4 233. N-K3, N-K3 234. B-K3, B-K3 235. P-Q4, P-Q4 236. N-K5, N-K5 237. B-K2, B-K2 238. P-K4, P-K4 239. N-K3, N-K3 240. B-K3, B-K3 241. P-Q4, P-Q4 242. N-K5, N-K5 243. B-K2, B-K2 244. P-K4, P-K4 245. N-K3, N-K3 246. B-K3, B-K3 247. P-Q4, P-Q4 248. N-K5, N-K5 249. B-K2, B-K2 250. P-K4, P-K4 251. N-K3, N-K3 252. 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WHAT ARE THEY UP TO?

The French left-wing parties have again failed to reach agreement on their common programme for the general election next March. When talks broke down last week it was still possible to see this as resulting from the desire of the different parties—particularly the steel industry, the only important French oil company not already wholly owned by the state (Compagnie Française des Pétroles), and the only major privately-owned French car firm (Peugeot-Citroën). The Socialists, it must be emphasized, did not reject these demands outright. They were prepared to give the state effective control of the steel industry by converting the massive existing state loans into voting shares, and in the final session of talks on Thursday night it appears that Mitterrand was also prepared to envisage a majority state holding in CFP and Peugeot-Citroën. But this last-minute concession was simply brushed aside by the Communist leader, M. Marchais, whose party had meanwhile been making a major issue of the full nationalization of all the subsidiary companies in which the groups to be nationalized had more than a fifty per cent stake.

By the end of the talks the Socialists and Left Radicals were convinced that the Communists were seeking not an agreement but a buy-out—an impression that seemed to be confirmed yesterday morning when the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* came out with a cartoon showing President Giscard d'Estaing congratulating

M. Mitterrand and the Left Radical leader, M. Fabre, on breaking off the talks. For the breakdown had occurred in the small hours of that very morning. It may be that the Communists still do hope to reach an agreement later on, and that these brutal tactics are designed both to impress their supporters and to intimidate the Socialists into yet more concessions. But even if that is so, they must know that in the process they are damaging the left's chances of winning the election, for both the tactics themselves and the hoped-for concessions are likely to frighten middle-of-the-road voters away. Some French commentators are concluding that the French Communists now positively want not to win the election. The Kremlin, it seems, has let it be known discreetly that it wishes M. Giscard d'Estaing to remain in power, presumably because it fears the destabilising effect a left-wing victory could have in both Western and Eastern Europe. The balance of evidence, however, does not suggest that French Communists any longer take their orders from the Kremlin. What it does suggest is that they did not embark on the strategy of left-wing unity to help the Socialist Party overtake them as the leading party of the left, and that they are prepared to wait to get into government until such time as they are sure that within government they will get the posts and the policies they want.

LIMITS OF PLEA BARGAINING

The meat of its findings well publicized in advance, and with the added cachet of having had an attempt made to stop its publication, *Negotiated Justice*, is now out, the book by Dr John Baldwin and Dr Michael McConville on their research into the reasons behind last minute pleas of guilty in the higher courts. Is it a valid piece of academic research or are its defects such that it cannot be considered research at all, as the Chairman of the Bar contended when urging that publication be stopped?

In view of the controversy three professors not connected with the project were asked to assess the research methodology used. They concluded that the work was "academically respectable". The Bar Council's objection is that the research was based entirely on the uncorroborated evidence and complaints of unidentified criminals, without the barristers involved being asked to confirm the veracity or otherwise of the convicted men's stories. That is a valid criticism and it must reduce confidence in the findings. Nevertheless the study is not wholly invalidated. It is not the best possible research into the subject, but it is not useless either. Its broad conclusions are consistent with concern already voiced on the subject by a number of other sources.

A SOUR TASTE FROM SUGAR

Sugar traded freely on world markets at world prices is just over ten per cent of total production, which amounts world-wide to some 80 million tons a year. The rest is either consumed in the producing country or subject to long-term contracts at fixed prices. Partly because it is so small, this world market is extremely volatile, as the shortage of 1974 painfully demonstrated. The price of sugar has since fallen from a high of around £650 to the present level of around £110 a ton. This slide has just been described as "scandalous" by a member of the European Commission in Brussels.

The aim of the present negotiations for a new International Sugar Agreement in Geneva is to introduce some stability into the market. Both for political reasons and on grounds of self-interest, the EEC should be a party to the new agreement, on the right terms. The failure of the foreign ministers of the Nine this week to reach agreement on a joint mandate for the Geneva negotiations was disappointing, and it is to be hoped that the agriculture ministers will have better success when they try on Tuesday.

The nub of the problem is that

gain for a sentence concession had been struck on their behalf. Another 43 claimed they had been "pressured" by their barrister into changing their plea. In some cases, the authors felt that the pressure had exceeded that which the courts had laid down as being acceptable. They also believed that at least some of the defendants interviewed were genuinely innocent, but had pleaded guilty because of a plea-bargain or other pressure. They found a worrying number of cases of impairment of a defendant's freedom of choice and voluntariness of plea. Even allowing exaggeration attributable to the defects of their method of research, their concern is justified.

Plea-bargaining can take a number of forms, some more objectionable than others. At one end of the scale, an understanding between prosecution and defence counsel that, where there is more than one charge, a plea of guilty on a lesser offence would be met by the dropping of a more serious charge, could be acceptable, provided the defendant is not unduly pressed into agreeing to the bargain if he really wishes to plead not guilty altogether. At the other extreme, intervention by the judge in the plea-bargaining process is, in almost every instance, undesirable. It is unfortunate that the courts have not more strongly disapproved of communications between defence counsel and the trial judge during which the question of sentence on a guilty plea is discussed, even if only elliptically. A defendant being advised to plead guilty, knowing that his counsel has seen the judge, must often feel that a deal has been reached even if it is not spelled out and that the judge himself has decided on his guilt. Can it be said, in such circumstances, that his choice of plea is freely made?

The French, who produce the biggest tonnage of beet sugar in the EEC and also have the biggest surplus for export, are reluctant to have their hands tied just when the first good sugar beet crop for several years is in prospect. As when the EEC faces the possibility of an overall exportable surplus of between two and a half and three million tons from the crop due to be harvested this autumn. That takes account of the 1.3 million tons of cane sugar, virtually all from developing Commonwealth countries, which the EEC has undertaken to import annually, at a price linked to EEC levels, from members of the Lomé convention, to the understandable chagrin of the powerful French and Belgian sugar beet lobby. The Community deserves credit for agreeing in effect to perpetuate the old Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in the Lomé convention. It would be a pity if this credit were to be dissipated by failure to take part in the Geneva negotiations with a realistic mandate.

The chief stumbling block to participation is the desire of producer countries to retain export quotas as the chief regulating mechanism of the new international agreement. The Nine, in particular France, believe that such quotas have

Particularly objectionable is the suggestion that a defendant should plead guilty in order "not to waste the court's time", for which the judge would be suitably recognizant when passing sentence. The administrative convenience of the courts, judges or barristers ought never to enter into a decision on what plea to offer.

Cases not involving any "deal" with the judge, but where defence counsel persuade their clients with varying degrees of forcefulness to change their plea, present particular difficulty. It is, of course, perfectly in order for counsel to point out to a defendant the weak and strong points of his case, and to advise him of the possible advantages of pleading guilty rather than fighting the case. It is virtually impossible, however, to lay down a line beyond which advice turns into undue pressure. It may be that a defendant is unaware to have his defence on his own, or that he is for instance, improperly against police witnesses, or of immorality against a woman claiming she had been sexually attacked. It is likely, too, that the barrister would not enjoy making such allegations in court. Nevertheless, defendants have the right to have their defence properly and vigorously presented by their counsel, and they should not be deterred from exercising that right by being told in unduly strong terms that they will be punished more heavily if they fail.

Both the courts and the governing bodies of the two branches of the legal profession have been lax in containing plea-bargaining and other practices putting excessive pressures on defendants to plead guilty. Inherently undesirable, unjust to defendants, and a blemish on the system of criminal justice such practices ought to be strictly limited.

demonstrably failed to stabilize the market, and recommend the creation of a substantial buffer stock. The Americans appear to favour a blend of the two approaches. The question is whether the "parallel disciplines" as they are called, the Nine will be prepared to accept on their exports.

Since the 1974 crisis, when EEC funds massively subsidized the purchase of extra supplies for Britain, the Nine have agreed to stockpile up to a tenth of their annual production. They have also substantially increased the production quotas of member states covered by the EEC's two-tier system of guaranteed prices. The acreage planted had also increased. The large surplus bound to result eventually from these measures was at first masked by two indifferent crops. Now forecasts of a good crop ahead, and of a potential "sugar mountain", have increased fears among non-EEC producing countries that this large surplus will be dumped on the world market with the aid of the export subsidies of the common agricultural policy. The Nine should recognize that these fears are not groundless, and take steps to prevent any addition to the Community's agricultural scenery, with its butter and skimmed milk powder mountains and wine lake.

prepared to put up sufficient candidates can buy itself the cheapest television time in the land—two thirds of it on channels where such time cannot normally be bought at all. One misgiver to your wish to protect the Liberals and other smaller parties represented in Parliament

from the effects of larger deposits might be to provide adjustments to the deposit dependant on such representation. But the present system is an outdated menace. Yours faithfully, CREVILLE JANNER, House of Commons, September 23.

Placing girls in boys' schools

From the Head Mistress of Fettes School, Colchester.
Sir, I have always regarded Dr John Rae with considerable respect and am saddened to find that he subscribes to the male chauvinist doctrine that equal educational opportunities for girls means putting them into boys' schools. Many boys' schools are excellent but they are run by men for boys and there are positive disadvantages for girls in such a setting. The arrogant assumption that girls' schools are unable to provide a first-class sixth form education is quite unworthy of Dr Rae and is not supported by the facts. There are some small schools which have inadequate facilities but there are many schools, like my own, ready and willing to accept post-O Level students. In our sixth form of 97 girls, considerably more than half are studying mathematics and the sciences; the staff who teach these subjects are first rate and our laboratory second to none. Our A Level results in arts subjects, especially modern languages, are also excellent, and grade A the norm for our exception.

Coeducation is a valid concept but that the boys' schools provide for girls is not coeducation. Am I unduly central in thinking that it began as a device for filling places in sixth forms, where boys were rebelling against discipline and leaving after O Levels in alarming numbers? Naturally, the excuse was that headmasters had suddenly become concerned for the education of girls, but no headmistress, seeing her cleverest girls entered away to the detriment of her school, believes this.

If Dr Rae's advice is followed, the unknown number of girls who will be nothing more than preparatory demonstrators "plunge" into the world of the not so clever girls who, at present, they do not want? Or do they intend to leave us a few schools where home economics, business studies and the occasional French or Latin are the only subjects which they look upon as beneath their notice?

The headmaster of a boys' school whose examination results have never equaled ours, on opening his school to girls, told me that he was making no special provision for them. He expected they might want "a bit of biology or something", but that it would not really matter since they would all so and get married. He said that he meant by equal educational opportunity?

Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH MANNERS, Head Mistress, Fettes School, Colchester, September 22.

Pay guideline penalties

From Mr Alan Green.
Sir, The Government would seem to be acting ultra vires against Mackies or indeed any other firm which, according to the Government, does not conform with the non-statutory pay guidelines. The Export Credit Guarantee Act is an Act of Parliament specifically related to the promotion of exports. Parliament has voted very large sums of money for its operation. Parliament has not voted, nor I think been asked to vote, for the use of the Act for any purpose other than that of export promotion.

I can only hope that the Ministers and the departments responsible will stand up against misuse of the powers conferred on them by Parliament. If this case is presented only as confrontation between Government and an employer and for a union, the more important point will, I suggest, have been missed.

The Government has indicated that it is ready to act arbitrarily in other ways besides export credits to favour the Decca limited. This is so liberal an attitude that even the most tame MP must have his conscience stirred. Yours, ALAN GREEN, The Stables, Sudbury, Blackheath, Leamington, September 21.

Vatican representation

From Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham (Conservative).
Sir, The work of Lord Houghton of Sowerby in certain fields of social reform requires one to look with some care at the reasons for not approving of the giving of full diplomatic recognition by Britain to the Holy See. However, he now reveals (*The Times*, September 20) that the matter was considered by the Cabinet, of which he was a member, in 1965 and that the objections to the raising of our Minister to the rank of Ambassador "were so strong that it had to be dropped".

Has made this revelation Lord Houghton owes it to us to say what these strong objections were. Some of us might want to be sure that the prejudice which comes so clearly through his letter.

Yours faithfully, W. R. VAN STRAUBENZEE, House of Commons, September 23.

Sitting it out

From Mr E. R. J. Roland.
Sir, The dispute between the air traffic control assistants and the British Airport Authority seems to have reached a stalemate. I would like to suggest that in the interest of promoting an early settlement, both sides should be obliged to sit in the departure lounge at London Airport until agreement is reached. This would have the added benefit of drawing to the attention of the management the appalling discomfort of the seating provided there. Yours truly, E. R. J. ROLAND, 82a South Park Road, SW19.

Negotiated Justice is published by Martin Robertson at £5.85.

Mrs Thatcher and the trade unions

From Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Devon (Conservative) and Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Kensington and Chelsea (Conservative).
Sir, Judging by the cries of anguish from some trade union leaders, Michael Foot and the Liberals, Mrs Thatcher has touched a very raw nerve with her imaginative suggestion that the British people should be asked to give their judgement on an industrial dispute where all their interests are involved. It would not be prudent to make much of a referendum on any but the most serious occasions, but that is clearly what Mrs Thatcher envisaged. In such circumstances it is not right that the electorate should be invited to act in the final analysis.

Nevertheless, against all the dissonance and reaction to the referendum suggestion, there is one clear instance of Mrs Thatcher's idea. It is that Parliament as at present constituted and governments that stem from it cannot cope with one of the most fundamental challenges with which they may be faced. As soon as the evidence is put, the authority of Parliament and government is faced with an unpleasant reality. No modern government has enjoyed the support of as much as half the electorate. The present government with the support of less than a third of the electorate is in a polling day is the classic example. Thus the authority of government has very little democratic basis.

If on the other hand Parliament was elected by proportional representation, it would be virtually impossible for a government to be formed without the support of a clear majority of the electorate. Such a government would be engaged with an authority almost unknown in this century and thereby the authority of Parliament would be restored. In such circumstances the otherwise excellent suggestion of a very occasional referendum on an industrial dispute would be rendered unnecessary. Perhaps, instead, referendum might be used to decide whether a system of proportional representation should be adopted in this country.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES MORRISON, NICHOLAS SCOTT, House of Commons, September 20.

Attempt to unseat MP

From Vice-Admiral Sir John Gray.
Sir—It is really damaging to the Conservative Party (your leading article of September 21) if one of its MPs, who has apparently succeeded in dividing his constituency, is asked to face competition before being re-elected?

I would have thought the opposite. If Mr Nicholas Scott feels that he represents the views of the majority of Chelsea, neither he nor the party has anything to fear. But as deep divisions do exist, re-election should not be automatic. Under the circumstances I cannot believe that Mr Scott would wish that it should be so.

Yours sincerely, J. D. GRAY, 100 High Street, Gardens, SW10, September 21.

From Mr J. D. Tunnicliffe

Sir, In your leading article about Mr Nicholas Scott (September 21) you say that he is to the left of centre in the Conservative Party, which means that he is to the right

Proposals for Rhodesia

From the Bishop of Lichfield.
Sir, The Dean of Salisbury's letter (September 19) would be more convincing if, claiming to speak for many who live there, he had secured African co-sponsorship. Responsible Africans from Zimbabwe who have recently visited Britain do not support his curious collection of strictures against this country and the Anglo-American proposals for peace. They are just as embarrassed about Ulster as we are about Ulster, and they are quite aware of the dangers of excessive tribal loyalties. But they generally welcome the proposals—which incidentally do not involve, as the Dean implies, the disbanding of the police force. They do not share his view of the present guerrilla fighting as a war with blacks and whites against blacks, and they are as clear as Africans that Smith's Rhodesia is Britain's responsibility for bringing to an end the Rhodesian rebellion. But they dare not write to you to say so. And this is one of the evils of the Decca limited. It has deluded by its propaganda even well-intentioned whites like Dean Da Costa, and it has successfully silenced its African critics. Yours faithfully, KENNETH TUNNICLIFFE, Bishop's House, Salisbury, Lichfield, Staffordshire, September 20.

Burt's vanishing ladies

From Dr Oliver Gillie.
Sir, I have spent a frustrating year searching for Burt's vanishing ladies (*The Times*, September 20) since I first wrote about them in *The Sunday Times* almost a year ago. There have been a few tantalising clues such as those reported by Philip Howard in *The Times* (September 20), or some time ago by Professor Cohen of Manchester. However the mystery remains because Miss Howard and Miss Conway were, according to Burt himself, not in the country at the time when papers were written under their names and when Conway is alleged to have tested the fragility of certain wine. This has been amply documented by Ann Clarke and Allan Clarke in the Bulletin of the British Psychological Society (March, 1977). The mystery which surrounds another of Burt's ladies is not

Alternative to TV for children

From Mr Philip Payne.
Sir, I suppose one couldn't be much more cynical about life and its possibilities for the young than to say that the child who is watching TV at least is not committing crimes. (Last September 20), Mr Campbell-Smith's original point (September 12), that children learn about life to a considerable extent through play, is a fact of major importance and one that we ignore at our peril.

In a sense, the quality and content of programmes is much less important than the fact that so many of our children are watching for a large proportion of their leisure time; and they are not creating their own games, or taking part in the traditional ones which are a living link with the past. The importance of play in learning is evident, not only to psychologists but to anyone who watches children at play and sees how real-life situations are approached and dealt with via the imagination in games of every kind. It is unfortunate how little is done to make parents aware of children's need to play extensively, and not merely between bouts of TV.

Yours faithfully, PHILIP PAYNE, County Inspector in School, 14 Sheering Road, Ol1 Harlow, Essex, September 20.

From Dr Keith Birkinshaw

Sir, In Ancient Greece, the free men of Athens could go to the market place and vote by show of hands on any issue of government that affected them.

Nevertheless it is the size of our population that prevents such a simple system working, but a central computer, armed with an on to decide electoral register with the mind in such town and village centres could bring this sensible system back. Modern "freemen" would have a coded card to put in the terminal (like a bankers card) to make sure he could only press the button once on any issue.

If Mr Trenchard Higgins, MP (September 21) is worried about the "dictatorship of the majority", I suggest he is speaking up for proportional representation in Parliament.

Yours faithfully, KEITH BIRKINSHAW, The Grange, Penarth Road, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, September 21.

Race conflict in Ceylon

From Mr A. Thur C. Clarke.
Sir, The letter "Race Conflict in Ceylon" in *The Times* (September 20) contains statements so alarmist and misleading that one is curious about the source of the information. Having left my home in Colombo only yesterday, I can assure them that there are no limitations on travel anywhere in Sri Lanka. As the country is flooded with tourists it is ludicrous to state that those who visit the world know what is happening.

Now that it has been calm for several weeks, and the situation is clearly under control, refugees are returning to their homes and jobs in the Sinhalese areas, where in most of them would prefer to live for economic and professional reasons. It is quite false to suggest that the majority of Tamils advance a separate state; certainly those on the sea plantations recognise that the present situation (often deplorable) conditions even worse. Most of our Tamil friends regard separatism as nonsense and point in horror to Cyprus, Lebanon—and Ireland.

Sri Lanka now has a new government clearly dedicated to the goal of national unity; Prime Minister Javandera has just repudiated Sinhalese extremists opposing this. Nevertheless, your signatories' concern is well founded, and their statistics of deaths and homeless, tragically, as close to the truth as may ever be known. The Tamils have indeed been discriminated against and have legitimate grievances. But they are not to be labelled more and more of these alienated and cultured people will be calling for a separate state in sheer desperation. Trouble-makers of both races are still worse off in this situation and will attempt to exploit it.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR C. CLARKE, 25 Barnes Place, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka, September 20.

Money supply and prices

From Mr Ronald Zieg.
Sir, One wonders whether Lord Balogh (Letters, September 16) last road Irving Fisher. In his *Purchasing Power of Money* (1911, pages 153f) Irving Fisher clearly states that velocity of circulation (V), and volume of trade (Irving Fisher uses Q in place of T) are independent variables, V depending on institutional conditions and Q on natural resources, technical conditions, etc. (Irving Fisher, Professor at M.I.T., Friedman). Irving Fisher sums up: "The normal effects of an increase in the quantity of money is an increase in the general level of prices."

As to Professor von Hayek having forgotten the quantity equation by Irving Fisher, it sounds unlikely. In his *Prices and Production* (1931, p.3) he warns: "It would be one of the worst things which would befall us, if the general public should ever again cease to believe in the elementary propositions of the quantity theory."

Yours faithfully, R. ZIEG, Little Puckshot, Weymouth Road, Baslemer, Surrey.

The passion for rhubarb

From the British High Commissioner to the Republic of Botswana Sir, How right is Bernard Levin (September 13). At this very moment my wife is successfully growing rhubarb in the corner of this Residence garden—and from seed! Yours faithfully, WILFRED TURNER, British High Commissioner, Gaborone, Botswana, September 16.

Alternative to TV for children

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Yours faithfully, PHILIP PAYNE, County Inspector in School, 14 Sheering Road, Ol1 Harlow, Essex, September 20.

From Mr Ronald Shillalah.
Sir, So a schoolmaster (Mr Clive Davies in his letter of September 20) is to tell us that watching television reduces crime among children.

Before the advent of television some children certainly learned the pleasures of the pleasures to be gained from smoking, drinking, and fighting.

As to drinking, drug taking, or committing criminal damage and so on—surely it is a certain fact that these have increased in proportion to the increase in the number of Departments of Sociology?

RONALD SHILLALAH, Frentide Middle School, Kennerly Road, Haswell, W7, September 21.

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 23. The Princess Margaret, Duchess of Sandown, this morning reviewed the Ceremonial Parade at Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Robin Benson and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will visit Buchan Meat Producers' factory at Turf on October 19.

Princess Margaret will attend a luncheon in the Holiday Village, Jersey, in aid of the Dockland Settlements, of which she is President, on October 9.

Princess Margaret will open the new maternity wing of Haslemere and District Hospital on October 18.

Princess Margaret will visit New York from October 24 to 28.

Prince Michael of Kent will be present at the SSAFA Ball at the Middle Temple on October 21.

A memorial service for Mr L. F. G. Pritchard, formerly Managing Director of Callender Limited, will be held on October 14 at St James's Church, Piccadilly, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving in memory of Professor Sir Keith Peeling will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Saturday, October 22, at 12 noon.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand is 56 tomorrow.

Birthdays today

Miss Svetlana Beresova, 45; Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson, 73; Sir Seymour Eaton, 62; Sir Robin Kinsman, 61; Sir John Loder, 98; Air Marshal Sir John Lapsley, 61; Sir Gilbert Rennie, 62; Professor Sir Owen Saunders, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Smeaton, 63.

TOMORROW: Sir David Anderson, 82; Sir Richard Buxton, 67; Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, 89; Sir David Hunt, 64; Professor Hugh Hunt, 66; Dr Eric Williams, 66; Sir Thomas Yates, 81.

Mayfield College transfer

Responsibility for running Mayfield College, East Sussex, the independent Roman Catholic school for boys, has been transferred from the Roman Catholic Diocese of Salisbury to Mayfield College Educational Trust.

Negotiations started 18 months ago over the past year the school has been running under the new trust with a headmaster, Mr Gerald Hughes, appointed by the trustees. The chairman of the trust is Mr William Hughes, a former headmaster of the school, and the principal is Mr Richard Broadhead, Mr A. D. Davies, Professor L. R. E. Kramer, Surgeon Rear-Admiral B. F. Rogers and Mr N. L. Rowe.

St Clare's Hall

The Micheline term started yesterday with 301 students including the first intake of International Baccalaureate candidates. Mr A. D. C. Peterson, the former Treasurer of the International Baccalaureate, has joined the governing body. The theatre workshop production will be on December 8 and the carol concert will be on December 11. Term ends on December 17.

Hospital honoured

The RAF Hospital, Exeter, which has set up to deal with wartime casualties from fifty air force stations in the Exe, was granted the Freedom of the city yesterday.

Church news

The Right Rev William Flagge, Bishop in Peru and Bolivia since 1973, is returning to England in the new year to become an assistant bishop in the diocese of Liverpool and Vicar of St Cyril's, Edge Hill, and Christ Church, Kensington.

Other appointments include:

The Rev R. G. Barton, Rector of Lymington with Scroton and St Peter's, Lymington, to be Vicar of St John's, Lymington, and St Peter's, Lymington, to be Vicar of St John's, Lymington, and St Peter's, Lymington.

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Will Anglicanism split over the ordination of women?

No Christian body is so prone to self-criticism as is the Anglican. No church is more ready to deliberate about the uncertainty of its future. Every now and then there occurs a crisis which makes Anglicans ask if Anglicanism can survive much longer. Twenty years ago it was the existence of the Church of South India which was causing this heart-searching, later it was the proposed scheme of union with the Methodists. At the moment it is the question of the ordination of women.

Anglicans are anxiously asking themselves, as they have so often asked in the past, whether the Anglican community is not about to fall into its Catholic and its Protestant halves under the impact of this threat. They wonder whether Anglicanism is not in fact too incommensurable elements inseparably stitched together and now at last the stitching is coming undone. A compromise can only last for so long.

There comes a time when compromise is no longer possible. Has Anglicanism, that Elizabethan compromise, reached this point?

I do not think that these fears are well grounded. Anglicanism is in this respect like liberal democracy, in that whereas on a superficial view it seems one of the weakest and least effective of systems, on a closer inspection it is seen to be much stronger. It should first be noted that on the theory that Anglicanism is an Elizabethan compromise, those churches within the Anglican communion where the support of the state was either withdrawn or non-existent, should either have collapsed or never become viable. In fact the opposite has happened. Disestablished Anglican churches have survived and even flourished; Anglican churches in the United States, in Canada, in Africa, in Australia, have done pretty well without the state's support.

A third point to be appreciated is that it is a mistake to see Anglican churches everywhere as enduring a steady erosion by unorthodox Protestants and pure traditional Catholics. Only those who have not looked closely into the phenomenon of Angli-

cism could imagine that. Scrutinise an Anglo-Catholic and you will find an Evangelical; his hymns sometimes strike an evangelical note; he is surprisingly anxious to justify his ministry and doctrine from the Bible. Look carefully into the soul of an Anglican Evangelical and you will find in him a concern for true doctrine which is eminently Catholic, and an allegiance to liturgy which is at least not obviously Protestant.

The fact is that Anglicanism is not a desperate attempt to hold together Reformed doctrine with Catholic liturgy and tradition now about to reach its last gasp. It is a fusion of both elements, and has been so from an early point in its development. It could be said that the Reformation was a quarrel between two sides of St Augustine's mind. Well, Anglicanism is a fusion of those two sides. They have been fused in a living development, not by a compromise

which papers over the cracks. There is a story of a French priest remarking with disgust as he left one of the sessions of the Second Vatican Council "Anglicanism! It is a weak compromise."

It is indeed true that Anglicanism tends to achieve unity by calling for a common sharing in worship and a common allegiance to the bishop from its people rather than insisting on common doctrinal formulae. But it is worth asking whether this is not in the end a more authentically Catholic policy than one which aims at doctrinal agreement at all costs.

Certainly Anglicanism possesses a strength which it will take more than a controversy about the ordination of women to break.

R. P. C. Hanson
University of Manchester

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. Armand-Deville and Miss J. Hyde
The engagement is announced between Mr F. Armand-Deville, son of Mr and Mrs F. Armand-Deville, of Maffebols, Bore at Coir, France, and Mrs Edward Rice (nee Nolson de laun), of Parfondeval, 76560 Longchamps, France, and Jennifer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Mansgrave Hyde, of Fair Hills, New Jersey, United States. The marriage will take place on October 15 at St Luke's Church, Gladstone, New Jersey.

Dr A. C. Jones and Miss J. A. Scott
The engagement is announced between Dr A. C. Jones, son of Mr and Mrs John Jones, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Miss J. A. Scott, daughter of Dr and Mrs C. A. Scott, of Falmouth, Totteridge, N20.

Mr J. C. I. Holland and Miss C. M. Cozens-Bardy
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Marriages

Mr S. C. Matthews and Miss R. Wheelock
The engagement is announced between Mr S. C. Matthews, son of Mr and Mrs S. C. Matthews, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Miss R. Wheelock, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Wheelock, of Worsnop, Monmouth.

Mr G. S. Fish and Miss G. F. Firth
The marriage took place in Chelsea on September 23 between Mr Graham Spence Fish and Miss Geraldine Firth.

Mr A. Adcock and Miss J. M. Ligertwood
The marriage took place on September 17 at St Michael's Church, Milford, Somerset, between Mr A. Adcock and Miss J. M. Ligertwood. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Sarah Colman, Letitia Smith, Emma Aschroft, Alice Brudenell-Bruce and James Harris. Mr Rupert Sebag-Montefiore was best man.

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Druids celebrating the autumn equinox on Primrose Hill, London.

Law Report

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SPORT

Racing

Hawaiian Sound's ring of confidence

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

With the future in mind the Royal Lodge Stakes should be far the most interesting race at Ascot today. The field includes Hawaiian Sound, who is reputed to be Barry Hills' best two-year-old, better even than his stable and galloping companion, Sexton Blake, who has already won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Not to mention the Seaton Delaval Stakes at Newcastle; Bolak, the Solario Stakes winner; Conte Sani, a Salsafas colt who has won his past two races; and the Oaks winner, Juliette. Marjorie's younger brother, Julio Mariner, Hawaiian Sound will need to be every bit as good as his two stablemates if he is to beat Bolak at this afternoon. When he won at Sandown Park, Bolak beat Shirley Heights by two lengths. In his previous race, Shirley Heights finished a good third to Sexton Blake at Newcastle. Hills is prone to leave much to guesswork and until he is proved wrong I think that it would be well to respect his opinion of Hawaiian Sound and that of his work riders. Actually, it is quite possible to argue that Hawaiian Sound is a good colt in the making, quite apart from what Hills and Carson say about him. When still back and lacking experience, Hawaiian Sound ran Aythorpe to a head at Newcastle in June and since then Aythorpe has finished second in the Clarendon Stakes at York and the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury.

Hawaiian Sound has not been seen in public since he won at York in July but I know that his recent homework has been most impressive and that no less a judge than Carson remarked after one gallop that Hawaiian Sound had just given him the best feel

that a three-year-old had given him since he rode Crown Prince in his work at Newmarket in 1971. Against that background Hawaiian Sound looks a good bet in best week and Conte Sani this afternoon whatever the form book says. Bolak has the beating of Shirley Heights judged on the way they ran at Sandown earlier this month. While Conte Sani appears to have the measure of Julio Mariner if one takes a line through Tannenberg. With Be My Guest an absentee because of a bruised foot and both River Dams and Juliette non-starters for other reasons, the field for this year's Queen Elizabeth II Stakes lacks the quality in second place which has been won by such stalwarts as Rose Bowl, Brigadier Gerard and Welsh Pagan. Now the money is on the side of the field to win the second good race at Ascot this season. In June Don finished strongly to win the St James's Palace Stakes and he has been well placed at York and Doncaster earlier this month. Green Girl's form at York where she finished only two lengths behind Cherry Hinton and Be Sweet, looks the better and she is my selection. Later in the day her stable companion, Smoker Singer, could win the Golden Gate Stakes as well for her trainer, Paul Kelleway. The weight for the Clarendon Stakes compiled before he finished second to Formidable at Doncaster. Cherry Hinton put up what was by far and away the most impressive performance of his career yesterday when she romped away with the Argos Star Filly Mile. This was a show of incomparable class and it is hard to see her, of her sire, Nijinsky, Cherry Hinton dominated her rivals in the race in much the same way that

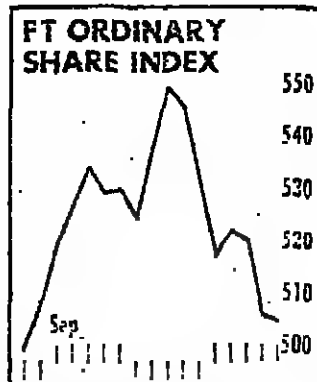
she had outclassed them on Tannenberg in the paddock a few minutes earlier. All in all it was a performance that left an indelible impression that she could easily be good enough to win a classic next year for her owners and breeders Messrs R. B. and E. B. Moller, who are also fortunate enough to own their other good two-year-old filles, Amaranth and Clover Banns. A lot of water will flow under the bridge before next year's 1,000 Guineas and Oaks but the fact that Cherry Hinton is now being quoted at only 5-1 and 6-1 for those classics by Hills says something for the excitement that she generated yesterday. In winning, Cherry Hinton broke the two-year-old course record for a mile at Ascot. She was ridden by Pigott who had another career ride in the other race for the day, the Philipps Electrical Stakes on Home Run. Dactylographer and Ile de Bourbon, respectively by Secretariat and Nijinsky, ran well in the second and fourth behind Home Run on what was their first appearance in public. Finally, the Queen's racing manager, Lord Forrester, announced yesterday that William Hastings-Bass, who won the Taylor Woodrow Charities Stakes with Apple Peel, will train two two-year-old fillies for the Queen next year.

STATE OF COMING (Hill): Sandown: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 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BUSINESS NEWS

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FT ORDINARY SHARE INDEX

Gilts finish difficult week with new gains

Long-dated gilt-edged stocks continued to dominate the stock market yesterday with gains of up to three quarters of a point. By comparison the ordinary shares were largely ignored, though dealers were happy that the FT index showed enough resistance not to fall below 500. By the close it stood just 0.3 down at 510.7, but still more than 27 points lower than what has been a difficult week.

Besides some "cheap" buying, prices were buoyed late in the day by the decision of the Treasury to limit executive pay to the 12-month rule on pay settlements.

Dealers felt that the decision might help to underpin prices next week and act as a counterweight to the industrial fears which have haunted this week's decline.

Investor's Week, page 19

IMF meeting to face Third World criticism of loan terms

By David Blake
Economic Correspondent
Bridgetown, Barbados

After a year's strenuous lobbying by the International Monetary Fund to raise more money for itself, this year's annual round of IMF meetings will begin tomorrow against a background of growing criticism by developing countries of the terms on which they are asked to borrow money.

Criticism by these countries of the "conditionality" tied to the borrowing has been intensified by the fact that the IMF is trying to get the extra resources they are seeking to get from the World Bank, which is also facing criticism from the same sources.

Developing countries have been complaining for some time that the IMF's terms are too onerous, and that the Fund's normal credit facilities have almost dried up from the two big loans to the United States and the United Kingdom.

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Hanoi hint of aid in Mackie pay deal clash

By Business News Staff

James Mackie and Sons, the Belfast engineering company which has defied Government orders to renegotiate a 22 per cent pay deal, may be helped directly by the Vietnamese Government.

This emerged yesterday as the British Government announced it would no longer offer to give export credit guarantees to the company under its discretionary powers.

The contract, which would be directly affected in Vietnam and Timor, was the subject of a letter from the Vietnamese Government in Hanoi to the British Government in London, asking it to be prepared to help Mackie to get around the problem.

The Whitehall sanction was imposed after determined efforts to persuade Mackie to renegotiate a recent pay settlement under which his 4,000 employees received increases averaging 22 per cent from August 1. The management adamantly refused to cut wages to comply with the non-statutory 10 per cent guideline.

Guarantees affected by the sanction are those extended under section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act of 1975. Section 2 cases are those overseas sales contracts which are unsecured from a purely commercial point of view but which the Government deems to be in the national interest.

Price Commission lists first investigations under its new powers

Scrutiny for bank and power charges

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Price Commission, under new powers it was given last month, is to investigate increased charges proposed by Barclays Bank, a proposed 1 per cent increase in domestic electricity quarterly bills and a 10 per cent increase in prices of food, beverage and general cans planned by Metal Box.

These are the first investigations announced by Mr Charles Williams, the commission's new chairman. Proposed increases are effectively frozen for four months from the date of notification unless companies invoke safeguard clauses. Also, the commission can subsequently recommend a further freeze of up to eight months.

But the commission said last night that because of the materials cost increase, it would be "appropriate" to allow an interim increase for Metal Box. Discussions are to be held with the company to decide what level this should be.

The Electricity Council is also asking the commission to allow an interim increase.

The investigation into bank charges comes after a pre-

notification by all the clearing banks to the Post Office, British Gas and the Electricity Council of an increase in money transmission charges.

Higher bank charges, due to come into effect in October and both the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Electricity Council, which are responsible for area boards are involved.

Mr John Quinton, a Barclays general manager, said yesterday that "we are glad to have the opportunity to discuss with the Price Commission the proposed money tariff transmissions."

No indication was given as to the size of the proposed increase but tariffs were last raised more than five years ago and since then prices have more than doubled. A Barclays spokesman added, however, that since that time other charges, such as safe custody, had been introduced.

The inquiry will take four months from the date of the original submission on September 2, although the commission has indicated that it will consider an application for an interim rise.

Colin Iverme writes: The Electricity Council said the increase it sought would add about 1 per cent to the total cost of quarterly domestic fuel bills in England and Wales. The increase would be part of the fuel cost adjustment which is shown separately on the bills and which varied according to the fuel used to generate the electricity.

"The small increase is due to a slightly higher oil consumption allowed to the increased tax on this oil applied in the last Budget," a spokesman said.

Each area board fixed its own tariff but the national average price of electricity was 2.51p per unit. The proposed increase would take the price to 2.64p.

The spokesman added: "We anticipate that the increase will operate on an interim basis from October during the period of the Price Commission investigation. We will gladly co-operate with the commission and provide any explanation they want. We are confident."

Metal Box last put up no claim prices last April by an average of 8.7 per cent. It subsequently absorbed a 1.9 per cent increase in tinplate prices in May, but British Steel notified a further 8.9 per cent increase in August.

There have been other cost increases. Metal Box claimed last night, including a 15.6 per cent in aluminium costs since last February.

British Steel switches top posts in attempt to revive fortunes

By Peter Hill

Senior management changes were announced by the British Steel Corporation last night as part of the corporation's strategy to improve its financial position in a depressed market.

Two of the toughest jobs within the BSC, commercial affairs and steel policy, are involved.

Mr David Waterstone, managing director for commercial matters, is being switched to run the corporation's chemical operations and its constructional steel activities.

His place is being taken by Mr Gordon Sambrook, who has been in charge of the BSC's personnel and social policy at present. Mr Sambrook is seen as the most important to have been made by Sir Charles Villiers, the corporation's chairman.

The commercial and social policy posts are perhaps the hardest within the steel industry at present. In view of the three years of recession in steel demand which have plagued the BSC into financial crisis.

Discussions are taking place within the BSC at work level about the possibility of a substantial restructuring involving thousands of workers. Talks have been



Mr Gordon Sambrook, Mr David Waterstone and Dr David Greaves: toughest jobs in steel.

going on for several months between Mr Sambrook and leaders of steel industry trades unions on terms for a new "steel contract".

Mr Waterstone is due to start early in the new year and the corporation is anxious to be able to carry through some productivity deals and job restructurings.

Mr Waterstone has been in something of a "hot seat" as managing director for commercial affairs, facing a barrage of criticism over BSC's failure to deliver steel on time and complete about quality.

There have been in recent years a steady erosion of the corporation's market share in the United Kingdom, which it is now desperately trying to regain.

He has held the job for the past five years and there has been speculation within the industry for some time that Sir Charles (who worked with Mr Waterstone at the now defunct Industrial Reorganisation Corporation) has been contemplating a change.

Mr Waterstone becomes executive chairman of BSC Chemicals, one of the few profitable areas of the corporation, and will retain his seat on the board. Part of his task will be to coordinate the corporation's extensive involvement in North Sea oil and gas development.

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Banker puts case for EEC Marshall Plan

By Peter Hill

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Fed criticized for tightening its credit policies

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Sept 23

America's Federal Reserve Board has decided to tighten its credit policies once again. The Fed's decision, which results from its failure to restrain the growth of the nation's money stock, is causing great nervousness in American financial markets and may spark a heated economic policy controversy.

Many congressmen are already criticizing the tightening of credit policies at a time when it has been increasingly evident that the United States economy's growth rate is slowing. But it clearly believes it has no choice other than to tighten credit policies still further in view of the considerable growth

in the money supply.

The Fed has taken action in the money market to permit a rise in the rate for federal funds, which will inevitably trigger across-the-board increases in short-term interest rates.

It appears to have increased its target range for Fed funds from between 6 per cent and 6 1/2 per cent to between 6 1/2 per cent and 7 per cent, and 6 1/2 per cent and 7 per cent.

Money market experts said that the Fed's move to next few days to a 6 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent range.

New money supply data for the week to September 14 show that the narrow money supply, known as M1, rose in the

week by \$2,000m (about £1,490m) while the more broadly defined measure known as M2 rose by \$2,600m.

Both M1 and M2 have increased at annual rates over the last quarter by 10.7 per cent, compared to the Fed's ceiling target growth rates of 6 1/2 per cent for M1 and 9 1/2 per cent for M2.

The depressed state of the American stock market reflects the widespread expectation of further credit policy tightening. In banking circles there is much talk of the prime commercial lending rate rising soon to 7 1/2 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent.

The only reason the Fed now

has to refrain from a sharp tightening in credit policies is the relatively good news on the inflation front, with figures published on Wednesday showing that the consumer price index rose by only 0.3 per cent last month.

The Fed is deeply concerned about the longer-term inflation picture and is believed to feel that it has no choice other than to make sterner efforts at slowing the rate of money supply expansion.

Congress's joint economic committee will publish its mid-year economic report on Monday, and it was learnt here today that the report will sharply criticize the Fed for its tight policies.

The effect on competition in the glass container industry which is a substantial market with limited scope for imports; the possibility that Rheem could pre-empt Redfearn's position, since it is not itself in the same industry; the fact that both Redfearn's plants are in areas of high unemployment and post-takeover rationalization could lead to more; whether Rheem's takeover would maintain Redfearn's investment programme.

Rheem's position was considered yesterday in London by Mr Jim Risk, the president, in contrast to Morgan Grenfell, his merchant bank advisers.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

One of the attractions, in theory, of arranging insurance through an insurance broker is that it costs no more than dealing direct with the insurance company, since the broker receives commission from the insurers on the business he places.

It is not always so straightforward, however. A few brokers have been getting extra income for themselves—by putting up the premium to their clients and keeping the increase (plus the commission to which they are entitled) without their clients being aware of it. Admittedly, the number doing this may be small, but the practice should not exist at all.

There are two ways in which this trick has been operated. Sometimes, the premium shown on the insurance company's renewal notice has been altered by the broker. In other cases the broker has withheld the company's renewal notice and issued his own for the increased "premium".

Naturally, insurance companies are trying to stamp out the practice—which, thankfully, is not widespread. But it is not easy for them, as they do not see the documents which brokers send to their clients. Individual policy-holders can help, though.

Official notice

Some brokers, for certain classes of business, charge a specific fee, besides the commission they earn. Provided that is stated quite clearly, there is nothing underhand about it—although, naturally, many policy-holders may prefer to make arrangements which do not involve the payment of a fee in addition to what may seem to be a hefty premium.

The practice which must be stopped is putting a "mark-up" on the premium without in any way disclosing the fact. Policy-holders can insist on receiving the official renewal notice from the insurers—which, in the case of motor insurance, has a temporary certificate of insurance on the back (although this has only limited value). A close watch could be made to see if the premium figures have been altered.

If in doubt, the company should be approached direct, so that it can investigate and, if necessary, take action. Meanwhile, the new British Insurance Brokers Association could usefully take steps to ensure that none of its members inflates premiums in this way.

Credit

THE CHANGING COST OF CREDIT

Lender	Interest rate flat %	Interest rate true %	Length of loan
Bank overdraft		9-11	Usually under 1 year
Bank personal loans		16.7	1-5 years
Access	21	23.1	Unlimited
Barclaycard	24	26.6	Unlimited
Trustee Savings Bank	9	17.5	1 year
National Giro	10	19.8	1 year
Building societies		9.5*	25-30 years
Finance houses	12-15	23-29	2-3 years
Inland Revenue		9	See text
Insurance companies		12*	Unlimited
Shop budget a/c	24	26.8	Unlimited

* Can be higher for larger loans.

When it pays you to borrow

Polonius's advice in Hamlet that you should "neither a lender nor a borrower be" was clearly the remark of someone who had not the faintest idea what inflation was all about.

Nowadays it is rank bad housekeeping to postpone a major purchase when it is a rascally certainty that with double-figure inflation the cost will be 10 to 20 per cent higher in a year's time and when perhaps you can borrow at below this level.

Even the Access credit card operation is now shouting this simple message from the rooftops, arguing that it is usually cheaper to buy the cooker or whatever even at its fairly stiff rates of interest rather than save up and buy it some time later when the price has shot up.

In the last couple of weeks the scales have tipped even more in the borrowers' favour with the high street banks' base rate falling in step with the ever-shrinking Bank of England minimum lending rate to levels that we have not seen for at least five years.

Inflation, it is true, has also started to come down, but there is still a yawning gap between the two which makes credit purchases almost too good a proposition to pass by.

Nor is this the end of the good news. Borrowers are now likely to find that those who have money are almost falling over themselves to lend it.

But consumers are by and large still showing little inclination to step up their spending and this is leaving many economists perplexed as to why the "savings ratio"—the proportion of disposable income that is not spent at the end of the week—is still at an historically high level. One explanation is that there is an understandable reluctance to spend while unemployment is so high, but the squeeze on personal incomes from two years of wage restraint must also have taken its toll.

You may even be in the happy position of seeing a slightly bummed look in your bank manager's eyes as he strives to meet his head office's targets.

But rates have tumbled so far so quickly that all the various alternative borrowing sources have not caught up with each other yet, leaving some rates out of step. Anyone entering into a credit purchase today could find the cost much higher than it would be in a month's time, say.

Certainly, that seems to be the case with personal loans from the major banks. Their rates were last adjusted down in the spring, when bank base rates have fallen another couple of points to 7 per cent. The true rate of interest—that is the actual amount you have to pay taking into account the fact that the balance of the loan is declining all the time—charged by the big four lenders is still 16.7 per cent on a two-year loan, although the Co-operative Bank offers marginally lower terms.

High as this may appear, there is a hidden advantage

which lies in the tax relief available if the loan is made to carry out house improvements. In that case, assuming you are paying the mortgage rate of income tax the cost of the loan drops to about 11 per cent.

That, in fact, compares favourably with what you would have to pay on an overdraft where rates are fixed at between 3 and 5 per cent over base rate. Overdraft interest does not qualify for tax relief even if the loan is for home improvements.

Still, in these easy money days you may wish to consider being able to get your bank manager to lend at the finest rate. My advice, however, would be to delay any personal loan commitment, since, whatever the banks claim to the contrary, rates are out of line with interest rates in general and there must be a strong chance that they will soon come down again.

By far the best bet, however, if you are going in for some extensive house improvements—for £1,000 or more—is to try to increase your mortgage. Yesterday's one point cut to 9½ per cent in the mortgage rate only serves to highlight the attractions.

It may be difficult to convince your building society manager, when he is under pressure to keep up the flow of mortgages to first-time house buyers, but with hire purchase companies charging about 23 per cent for loans for central heating the effort is worth it. The other main gulf in interest rates that has opened up in the last couple of weeks is the difference between the charges made by the two credit card groups, Access and Barclaycard. Access has announced a drop in its interest rate from 2 to 1½ per cent. This may not do much for the overall true rate of interest of more than 23 per cent, but will at least be showing no inclination to follow suit there is a strong case for switching to Access—the cards after all are free.

As for other sources of credit, the rates are frankly still pretty stiff and should be avoided unless all else fails. Finance groups are still charging well over 20 per cent, depending on what you buy—cars and caravans are more expensive to buy on credit than colour television sets—and hire purchase restrictions usually limit the length of the loan to two years.

Similarly, insurance companies will also give loans to policy-holders and are usually based on cash-in levels which almost certainly will not have kept pace with inflation. On a more cheeky level, the Inland Revenue is quite a good source of credit since it charges only 9 per cent on unpaid tax bills, while the very cheapest form of credit, as so many of our big companies have found, is simply to pay bills late. The trouble there, of course, is that a lapse of memory could result in your phone being cut off.

Ronald Pullen

Investment trusts

Is this the bid to launch a thousand offers?

Are the institutions preparing to take a second bite at the investment trust cherry? The earlier promise of a revitalization in the sector faded away after a flurry of bid, merger and liquidation activity at the turn of the year.

The bid approach to Edinburgh & Dundee announced this week from an unnamed source, has, however, quickened pulses. If it materializes it will be the single most significant event for a sector that has been sadly short of important initiatives in the past few years.

The sheer size of such a bid—Edinburgh & Dundee is capitalized at around £90m and is among the top 20 largest United Kingdom investment trusts—will dwarf the earlier takeovers of Standard Trust and Estates House. To put it in perspective, the amount removed from the investment trust sector's capitalization by the clutch of takeovers, mergers, liquidations and unitizations since the turn of the year was around £150m. The removal of Edinburgh &

Dundee alone would add another two thirds to this total.

A successful bid for Edinburgh & Dundee would be welcomed by almost everyone in the investment trust sector—except, perhaps, true-blue Scottish investment managers Baillie Gifford, slightly aghast faced at the prospect of losing a third of its total quoted assets under management at a stroke.

Such an event could clearly sustain the rise in investment trust share prices seen over the past month, when the investment trust index has been galloping away at roughly twice the rate of the All Share index. Over the past four weeks average discounts have narrowed from 33 per cent to 27 per cent as the sector closed the gap that had emerged between it and the rest of the market since the summer.

But we have, of course, been here before. In January the British Rail Pension Fund came out of the blue with a bid for Standard Trust. Like Edinburgh & Dundee, it was firmly planted in the bosom of one of

the major fund management groups, in this case Touche Rennehan. It looked impregnable to an outsider and hardly an obvious choice for a bidder given the numbers of good-sized independent trusts around.

There followed several, mainly minor efforts at tidying up the fringes of the sector. The other major event, the bid by Commercial Union for Estates House, can be regarded as a special case.

Estates House, constructed out of the old Lowson trust empire, was not particularly committed to maintaining itself as an investment trust in perpetuity—it was a temporary solution to realizing the Lowson assets for the benefit of shareholders.

But after that nothing very fundamental happened in the sector, despite the appearance of activity. The rise in share prices withered as swiftly as it came. From mid-May to mid-August they fell by over 10 per cent, while the rest of the market improved. Average dis-

counts increased although they did not when to the point reached at the end of last year.

With the sharp recent rise the sector has been making up this lost ground. It is clear that, in a rising market, there is a floor somewhere in the region of 35 per cent below which the discount will rarely be permitted to dwindle. But it is difficult to see the sector outperforming the market for very long in the absence of some bid interest.

When all is said and done, the only certain recipe for correcting the weakness of the investment trust market is a substantial reduction—the popular figure is £500m—in its capitalization. The rumour of the investment trust movement, which is, to give it some credit, attempting to polish up its image, has shown little inclination to grasp this particular nettle.

It is clearly against the interests of the management companies to promote this course of action. But there is still the vague hope that outsiders, particularly the institutions, who

are locked into large and unmarketable holdings, will do the job for them out of sheer impatience.

So far the investment trust movement has set its face against the intruders. The British Rail Pension Fund was given the elbow by the more benevolent Prudential, much to the delight of Touche Rennehan.

British Rail's terms were ungenerous. It is clear from that experience that an institution will be fortunate indeed to obtain an investment trust on the cheap. At present Edinburgh & Dundee is trading in the market at around a 10 per cent discount on assets.

It could be that the mystery bidder for Edinburgh & Dundee will not face too much hostility. There are some lessons to be drawn from the poor performance and widening of discounts that followed the initial excitement in investment trusts earlier in the year that even the most diehard manager cannot ignore.

There is possibly more pressure, too, on the institutions

to take a positive attitude large amounts of money into pension funds—largely those of the nation industries—and the Kingdom market risk, swiftly, there is the prospect of translating that cash into equities in an orderly manner.

In these circumstances, makes sense to pay a small premium for a portfolio. There are a number of insurance companies, mercantile Union and the prominent among them, may regard fairly stout investment trusts as a more alternative to a rights issue.

In a sense, the inside would be killing two birds with one stone by bidding for investment trusts. Removal of investment trust shares tightens up the whole, and possibly improves discounts on their other holdings.

Marg Drumm

Retiring abroad

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Countries which do not seek to tax the worldwide income of their residents are few and far between. It will come as little or no surprise to anyone to learn that however far afield retirement is envisaged the arm of the Inland Revenue is exceedingly long and that invariably it has its hand open.

In the Income Tax Act of 1970 the two categories of tax residence ("resident") and "ordinarily resident" are always used to describe a situation which arises in a tax year (April 6 to April 5) and not for any longer or, indeed, shorter period. Normally, if for even one day a person is regarded as being either resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, that status persists for the whole of the tax year.

In my article of September 3 I explained the difference between "resident" and "ordinarily resident" and outlined a concession by which anyone going to work full-time abroad could have the tax year "split". He would be resident for tax up to the date of his departure, provisionally, non-resident and not ordinarily resident from that date until he returned to the United Kingdom permanently. A similar treatment is given to those who want to retire abroad, provided that they can show that their intention is to become not ordinarily resident.

If a person claims that he has ceased to be resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and can produce some evidence to support this claim (e.g., he has applied to the Bank of England for emigration treatment, intends to buy or rent on a long lease a home abroad, and so on), his intention will often be provisionally admitted from the day after his departure.

The provisional ruling is normally given a firm foundation after he has remained abroad



"I thought you would like to know, my sweet, that your 'cheap' one-day shopping spree in Oxford Street has cost us £15,000 in capital gains tax."

For a period which includes a full tax year and during which any visits to this country have not amounted to more than three months a year on average.

If sufficient evidence cannot be substantiated, the claim to be regarded as not resident will be deferred for three years and the decision will then be made based on what actually happened during that period. During that time the United Kingdom tax liability is provisionally assessed on the basis that he remains resident in the United Kingdom. A person will therefore receive the various tax reliefs that are due to a United Kingdom resident except for any tax year in which he does not set foot in the United Kingdom.

Anyone who goes abroad with the intention of its being permanent, but who has accommodation available for his use in the United Kingdom, will be regarded as resident here for the whole of the tax year in which he visits the United Kingdom, however short the period of the visit might be.

It is immaterial whether the

person owns the accommodation or not. The determination of the problem hinges on a question of fact: "Is any accommodation available for his use?" If the answer is "yes" then tax residence is established for that year even if the accommodation is not used.

It is a general rule that any person, whether or not he is resident here, will pay United Kingdom tax on income which arises from a United Kingdom source. Certain income—interest on United Kingdom gilts, for example—is not subject to United Kingdom income tax.

Rent from property which has been leased in the owner's absence is, however, liable to tax at the basic rate, which must be deducted by the payer (either the tenant himself or the owner's agent) when the rent is paid.

It must be remembered that a wife's residential status for tax purposes is not governed by that of her husband. If Mr and Mrs Bloggs retire permanently abroad—satisfying the conditions outlined above—and Mrs Bloggs were to return to this country to attend a wedding, a funeral or

even to buy a hat then, if accommodation is available for her use, she will be taxed as a resident while Mr Bloggs, provided that he observes the rules, can remain non-resident and not ordinarily resident.

If the residential status of husband and wife differs in any tax year then they can be treated as separate persons for tax purposes if it is to their advantage.

Mrs Bloggs's visit could cost her very dear—and not just in income tax terms. United Kingdom residential status can also produce a claim for capital gains tax on any liable gains that she has made either at home or overseas.

It is around the age of my friends the Bloggs that capital transfer tax (CTT) can be awesome. The Bloggs may have worked hard all their lives, have saved and invested wisely, perhaps sold a business or taken a large commutation on Mr Bloggs's pension. For the first time in their lives they may own a great deal more than they owe.

I am afraid that being not resident and not ordinarily res-

ident in the United Kingdom will be of little solace to them when it comes to CTT. Born and bred here, the Bloggs are domiciled within part of the United Kingdom and, as I pointed out in a previous article, the basic liability to CTT is related to domicile and not to tax residence.

I do not want to disturb anyone's sleep but I am confident that enjoying the Spanish sun or the new vintage in Burgundy are literally thousands of United Kingdom persons who are not aware that they still owe one allegiance to Britain, other than their inalienable birthright, and that is a potential liability to capital transfer tax.

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Harry Brown

Of owls and cows and five pound notes

Some of you may have been following the story about the headmaster who suffered a plague of owls. He lit a fire in his drawing room fireplace unaware of the fact that this pair of owls had made a nest in the chimney.

There was a great deal of smoke and eventually one of the owls fell down asphyxiated, but the other, with badly singed feathers, flopped out into the room where it flew round and round covering the walls and ceiling with soot and knocking over a number of objects de vertu in the process.

The unfortunate householder duly put in a claim to his insurers on the basis of damage suffered as a result of impact from animals—a reasonable enough thing to do since it was a peril (one of those nice archaic terms like "barbarity" and "illage" that they use in the insurance world)—insured under the policy.

The insurers at first refused to pay the claim on the basis that the perilous owl was not an animal, at least not the kind of animal they had in mind. They were thinking, they said, of damage suffered as a result of impact from an elephant straying from a passing circus, or a unicorn, or possibly a concatenation of wombats. But not owls—nothing so mundane as owls, oh no.

However, they offered him half the amount of the damage ex gratia.

He agreed, but later, armed with a letter from the Royal Veterinary College and the plentiful advice of readers of The Times—he had written to the paper about his difficulty—he got in touch with his insurers again and they paid the claim in full.

A pity really, because a large number of lawyers have thus been deprived of a line of innocent but expensive fun. For, as it happens, there is quite a bit of legal precedent that might have helped.

It is not a case, as in the old Punch cartoon, of the argument between the station-master and the traveller about a ticket for his pet—"Dogs is dogs, and cats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, but a tortoise is a insect." According to Halsbury's Laws of England the term "animal" embraces almost any member of the animal kingdom, more or less, unless specified to the contrary, and impact from owls

should therefore have come into the category of an insured peril all right.

After all, it was many years ago that the celebrated case of *Harris v. Peckham* was decided that, where an insured committed the amazingly foolish act of hiding £200 in fivers in the grate, he was entitled to recovery when his wife, whom he had omitted to inform about it, lit the fire in his absence. If someone can get away with doing a larcinious thing like that and be compensated, surely if there is justice in Heaven there is a man be compensated who is plagued by incandescent owls.

The whole story is thrown into interesting focus by an

account of another incident that was drawn to my notice the other day—scooped, I am sorry to admit, by what Bernard Levin so rightly calls the Daily Another Paper.

Under the headline "Flame-Throwing Cow Burns Farm" this was the story of a Dutch veterinary surgeon who was fined £140 for negligently burning down a farm with a jet of flame from the rear end of a cow.

Apparently, the cow was suffering from a badly swollen stomach and he had inserted a tube into her and lit a match to test the gas coming out. The ensuing explosion sent light to bulbs of hay in the barn where they were conducting the experiment and burned down

the entire farm—valued at an estimated £45,000. The cow escaped with shock.

The £140 fine is all very well, but, more important, is the vet's professional liability insurance going to pay for the £45,000, or will the insurer escape with the aid of the small print on the basis that the cow herself escaped with shock?

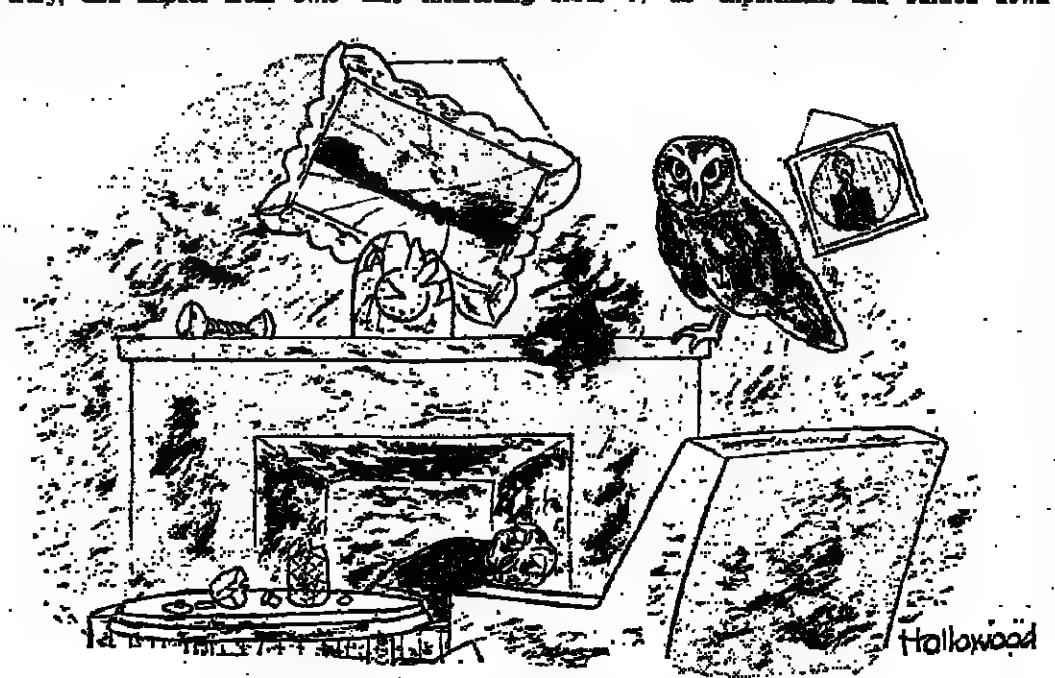
Furthermore, will the farmer's insurers in their turn deny liability under the fire policy because his own cow had started it—rather on the same lines that you can't claim under a motor policy for two cars if you are driving one of them and your wife, driving the other, runs into you.

The whole thing is reminiscent, but not very, of A. P. Herbert's HM Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. Haddock, the Case of the Negotiable Cow. Haddock, also a farmer in this instance, had paid his income tax bill by writing it on the side of a cow which, the Inland Revenue said, they could not get negotiated by the bank.

The cow was therefore bounced and returned to driver, who represented it after which it would back and forth slowly over the sea, leaving the world to darkness and the Collector of Income Tax, Stoke Poges.

Anyway, I bet you there is some exclusion clause in both those Dutch policies to let the insurers off the hook, which is bad luck because it is also odds on that both parties to the argument are insured by the same office. That's generally the way of it.

Francis Kinsman



Insurance

Tax and the single premium bond

If you are buying a unit-linked single premium bond it is important to be aware of the under-vestments. Basically, on investment of income from underlying securities not applicable to life funds, is a maximum of 21 per cent subject to higher rate but not basic rate tax.

When a tax charge arises (enrichment or death) amount of the gain is by the number of full years which the contract has been in force. The resultant tax added to create a liability of tax. This rate (highly variable) is then added to the whole of the gain.

Naturally, therefore, best to cash a bond when income is likely to be quite low. If a bond is cashed at a time when the income is high, the tax charge will be high. The tax charge is added to the whole of the gain, so that the other half of the year of one's death will be lower than usual. The result is that the tax charge on the bond may be relatively high.

In practice, it may be sensible for the wife of a man who has died to cash the bond soon after her husband's death, when her income may be quite low. An important aspect of unit-linked single premium bonds is that each year, from the first year, a percentage of the purchase price (usually 5 per cent) is withdrawn. No tax is payable at the time, but these drawings are taken into account in the tax settlement on death.

For anyone paying high rates of tax it can be useful to have a unit-linked single premium bond, since, in a regular withdrawal plan, the tax is taken free of tax at the time and they can repay the tax on the drawings to the income tax authorities.

In this context, the drawings will be taken into account when one expects to be paying a lower rate of tax.

If, therefore, a single premium bond is bought for a high rate of tax it is "locked" until his tax rate falls.

Many life offices have a "share exchange" scheme so that, where they own shares in a company, the fund there is a "world saving company" with the shares and purchased bond for cash. Nevertheless, this share exchange could be a disposal for capital gains purposes.

Interestingly, life offices saying that holders of a premium bond can, between different funds, incur no tax charge, there are special bearing and other prices to be paid. Nothing more than a small administration charge payable—and not always.

There is, therefore, greater flexibility than moving from one unit to another. For anyone taking the "cost per annum" view (and there is little doubt this is one of the advantages of a unit-linked single premium bond), reasonable savings can be made. Otherwise, with falling unit price and drawings at a fixed rate, value of the investment can erode quite quickly.

While, therefore, many are capital-oriented, they some with "safety first" funds, for instance, seems to be the reasoning behind the Assurance Linking a Single Premium Bond to the London High Income Priority Trust.

John Drumm

Quiet end to the week

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept. 19. Dealings End, Sept. 30. 5 Contango Day, Oct. 3. Settlement Day, Oct. 11

[illegible]

Weekend

SHOP AROUND

Sheila Black

Every time I see a home that has been expertly lighted by architects, decorators or, in two cases, lighting photographers, I am convinced that we should never even try to choose and arrange our own lighting but pay out for professional advice. But that is so rarely practical, however, that for nearly everyone lighting is very much a matter of trial and error, of shopping around.

The main problem for most people is how to marry modern and good functional lighting with their mixed styles or unmodern homes. In fact the main problem ought to be ensuring that everyone, anywhere in the room, can see to work, read, rest or whatever it is they want to do. After that, it is important to harmonize the light fittings with the decor, then it is pretty important to buy fittings that endure, that are easy to clean and to reach when the time comes along to replace bulbs. Finally, it is also important to enhance objects in the room, like paintings or scul-

ture or antique porcelain, by floodlighting or spotlighting them—and there is a vast difference.

Do not worry about where the points and plugs are because these are easy to change or, better still, easy to make completely mobile with an extension lead—which anyone who can wire a plug can make in ten minutes. Buy the right gauge of flex—heavy, medium or light duty. Your electrician will know—heavy for heating, kettles, and similar appliances, and mostly, light duty flex for lighting—but do not then be tempted to run a kettle off it. Extension plugs are everywhere and I tend to buy the tough rubbery plastic ones in case they get trodden on. The ordinary plug goes on one end for switching into the point and the "floating" point, sealed, on the other.

Your floating point can be tucked behind furniture, under beds, or placed on high shelves—very useful for some and I have made sure that an arthritic relative has all her points at a height to save bending. You can use two or three-way adaptors in it as

with ordinary fixed points but do be careful not to overload your current supply—your local electricity board office or electrician will advise you but you can at any rate avoid having everything in the house on all at once.

Here are some lighting accessories and fittings. Let me say that I have not included the more familiar table or standard lamps with the artificial Ming or carved wooden bases and stems because these are subjectively chosen, as are the silk, brocade or gilded shades that go with them. Nor can I include more than a very few representative designs, but these are intended to make readers think long and deeply about their lighting. Rushing out to buy the first thing to fill a specific corner or need is just not worth while. Versatile lighting is available. Table lamps, for instance, all too rarely give light where it is needed although they look pleasant as part of the room's scene. There are some that light without glaringly whitening the area on which they stand. I like very much some opalescent white globes which give a translucent light at bedside or reading table. They rest on short, unobtrusive metal "collars" in brown, red or green metal

and cost under £5 from all branches of New Dimension. Very good value and very good components of any decor besides doing that they are intended to do, light up the reading or working environment.

The lighting consultant was that brilliant decorator and man of decor, Tony Larsen. In fact, New Dimension is going well since being taken over by Debenhams so we shall return to its new face again. Meanwhile, they have built up a basic range of lighting to which accessories, sliding tracks and other extras will be added later. Prices are from about £5 to £35 for a penthouse standard lamp, chic and very good value. Wall spots, are just over £6, table and standard lamps at reasonable prices between top and bottom. Look up your local directory or write to the head office for the address of your nearest branch—New Dimension, Manor Road, West Ealing, London W13. Telephone 01-998 2900.

I do not have to tell most readers that the John Lewis shops and British Home

Stores offer a wealth of choice, from simple to ornate. But I think many would be amazed at how good Woolworths is becoming. That emporium of reproduction and original light, Christopher Wray of 600 Kings Road, London SW6 (01-736 8008), ought to be on any visiting list. At one or the other of his shops, all conveniently bunched together at the World's End district of Kings Road, you will be enchanted by Tiffany lamps with wonderfully coloured glass, all hand made; or fluted, curved and other shades and globes which will renew any old lamp you have but to which the globe is broken (and they can make to order); brass fitting, glass shades, old or antique lamps—here is a feast for eyes and heart. We are not talking about cheapness here but we are talking about pieces that cost a lot to make, are superbly finished and faithfully reproduced and for which the prices are certainly not unreasonable. We are also talking about an immense stock which is useful when deliveries for specials

can take weeks or even months.

The larger Boots stores have gone into lighting and may be worth a visit. I must confess that, to my mind, they have not yet acquired style but they are budget priced. I am told that a popular line is a parachute-shaped pendant lampshade with Snoopy hanging from the 9-cord harness. I would worry about this in a child's room because, in many shadows and soft lights, the poor Snoopy looks like a figure being hanged and that swinging shape on the cords might be frightening (£4.95).

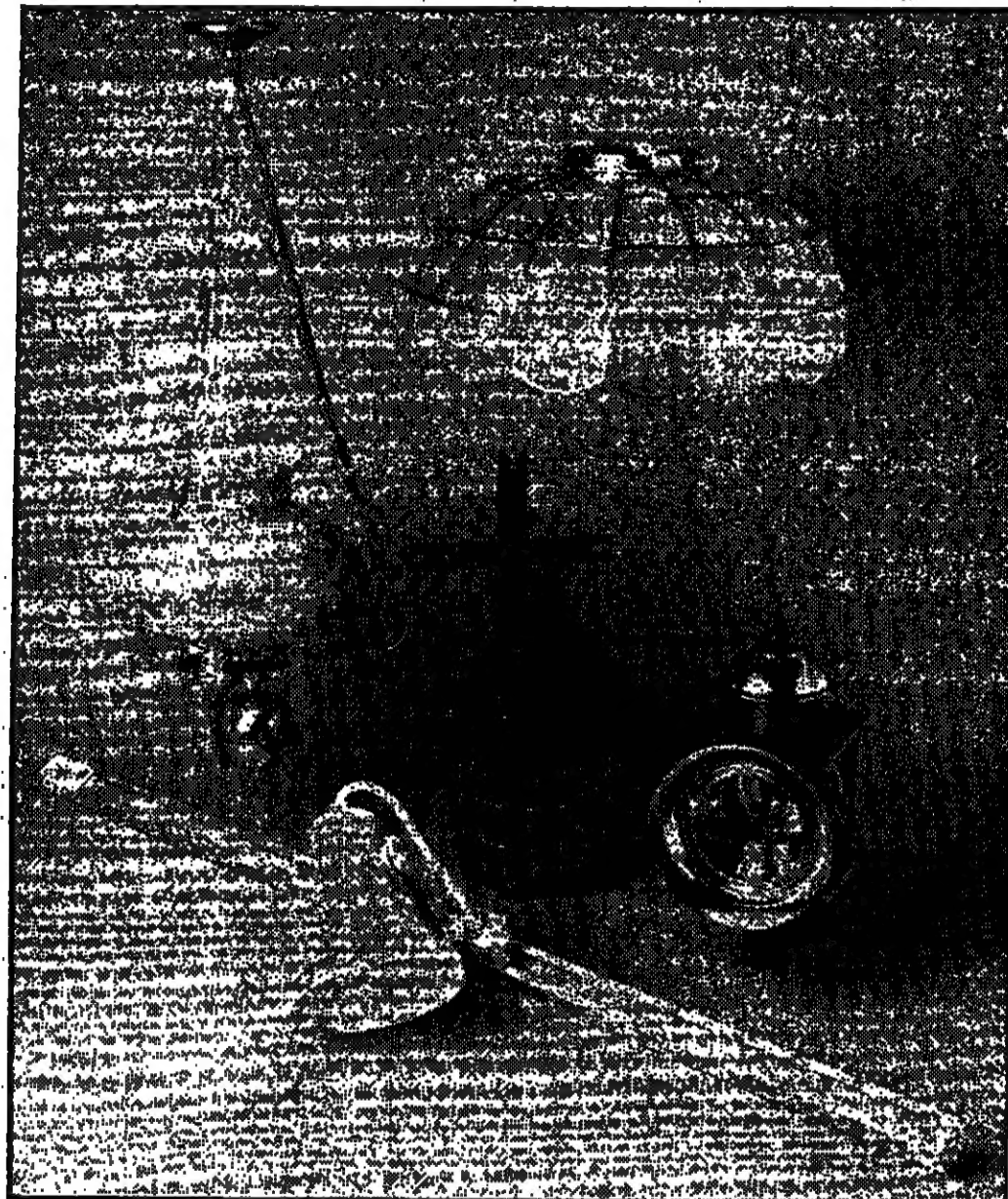
Heals has a terrific department now, at all branches, but much of it is more expensive than you might like. Concord Lighting International consistently produces the best and widest range of modern lighting I have ever seen and the range is available at most good stores and leading shops. They do a very good little book on planning lighting covering all rooms in the house and, though featuring some of their own ideas and tracks, is a first-class advisory service—the address is Concord Lighting International, Rotaflex House, 241 City Road, London EC1P 1ET, or 24 Albert Street, Birmingham B4 7UD.

For strip lights, bathrooms, kitchens, decks and most places where you want purely functional pieces, send for the leaflet of Lincolne, Pier Road, Feltham, Middlesex, and ask for your nearest stockist. Thorn, Philips and GEC are all good at lighting and will send leaflets from the London headquarters of each in St Martins Lane, WC2; Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2; and 1 Stanhope Gate, W1. None sell direct but can give you local stockists and are widely stocked. It is a good idea to sit down with diagrams, pictures and leaflets so that you can plan well.

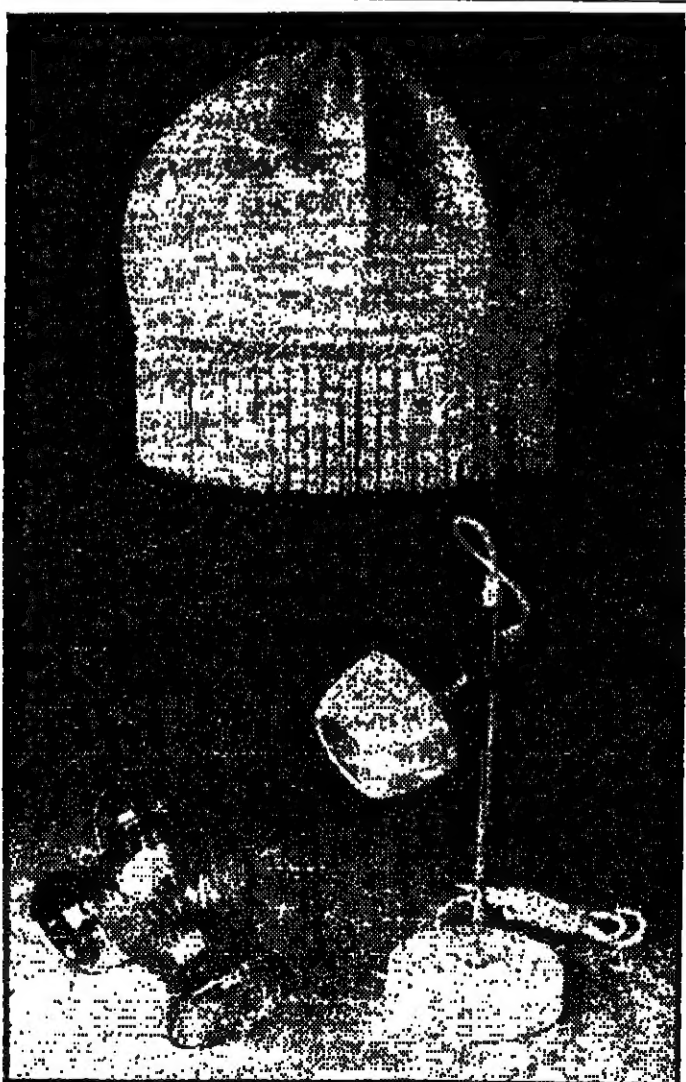
Street lights and bracket-fixed lights are excellent for out of doors, whether on town houses or at the head of country driveways. They are not too cheap but cheaper than most and are very well made at R. A. Abbey of cast aluminium with brass fixing bolts and plastic reflectors which are readily detachable for bulb replacement. I can vouch for these which arrive weatherproofed but can be painted to suit your own decor. They have a couple of tall, imposing standard "street lights" modelled on the familiar Windsor types which are now fast disappearing from our streets. One is

just over 9 feet; other nearer 11; the traditional which the cle maintenance men standing on the. These are £120 a Bracket-fixed str are around £8 largest size but or £32.50 for ones to similar hanging porch £32.50. Do send let from SIA Cro Eagle Wharf Ro N1. They sell di somers (01-253 the lamps look ing by a garden reflections wa water.

There are two pliers known to "street lighting home. Norlett Road, Thame, 421 4161) sell of leading retailer street lamps are but they also d bracket types an lists of stockists. elegant styles D. W. Windsor, super copper to don" lamp pos £153 as well as terms. They sell the address is Lane, Stanstea Herts SG12 8 870567).

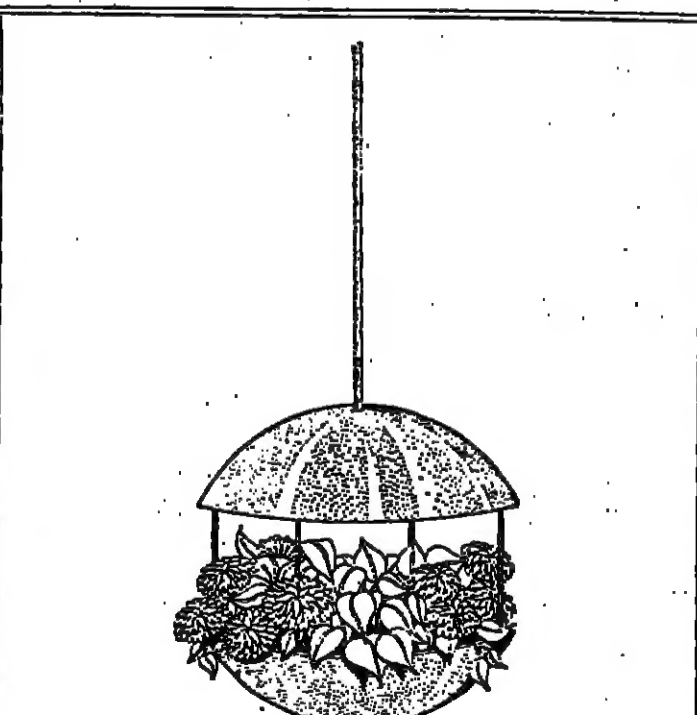


Above: Brass oil-type lamp with floral dome shade (£12.50); Capiz shell shade (£14); Centre, outdoor lantern (£8); white spotlight with adaptor for track use, also in ochre, brown or red (£5); and right, outdoor lantern (£8). All from British Home Stores.

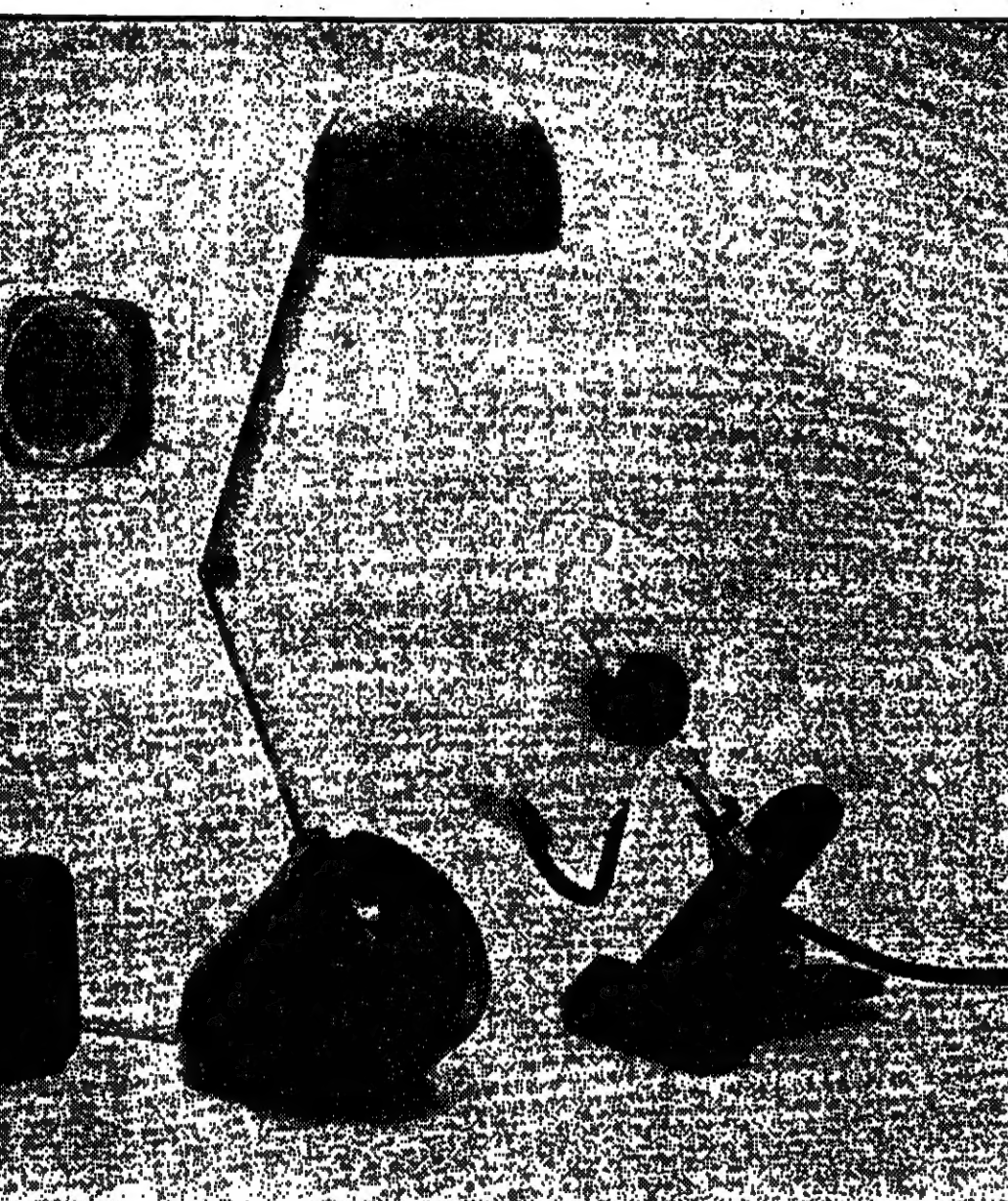


Above: Amber wall bracket, washable nylon lace pendant shade and table lamp all from Woolworths (£5, £3 and £7).

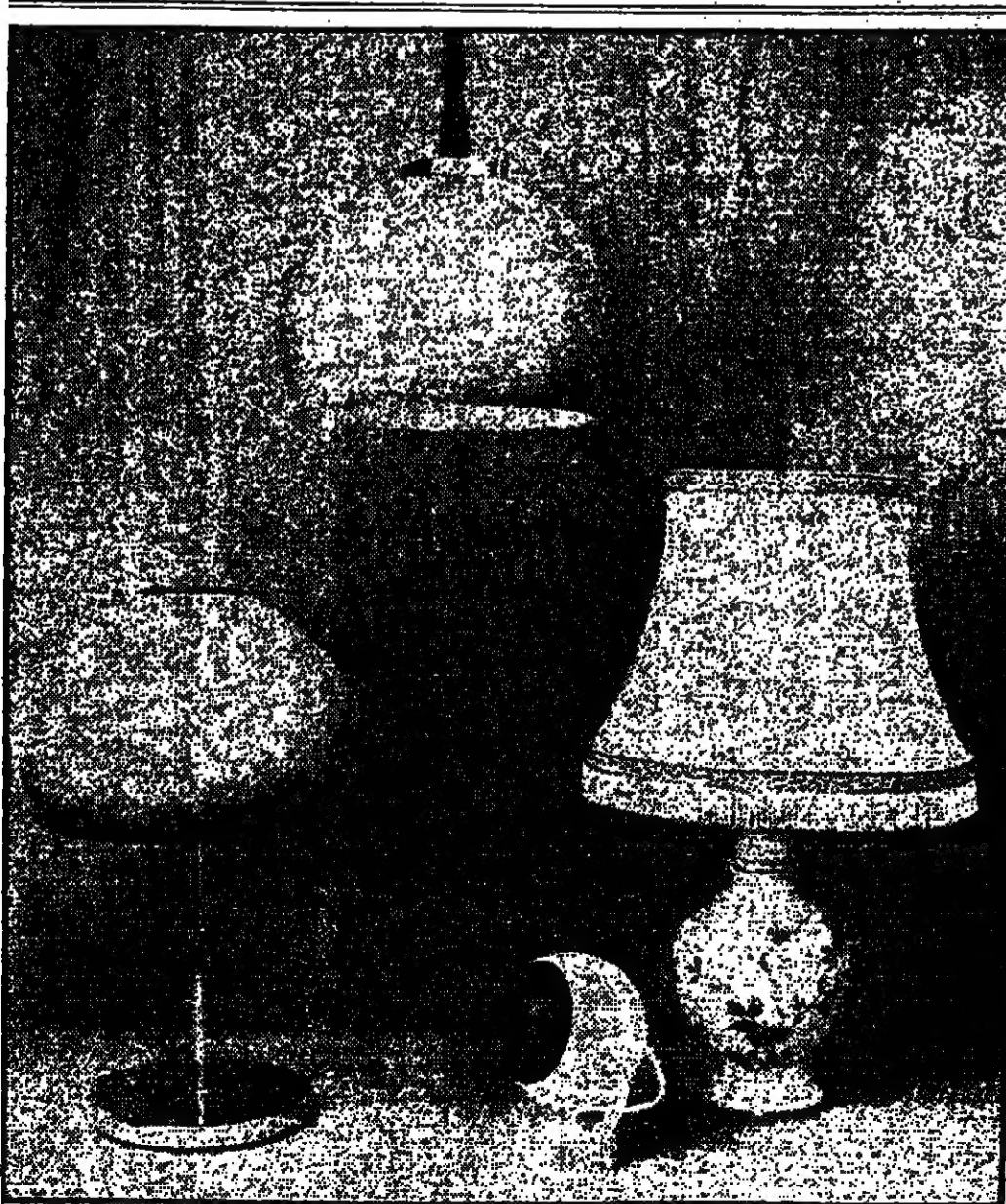
Right: A really illuminating and useful lamp that is smart in its functional, sturdy simplicity, like film or TV studio lighting. In white, black, red, yellow or green metal at £26. Wall mounted or standard lamps with one or two spots to match at £24, £29 and £50. Postage and packing £1.50 from Charles Hoffer, Sweden House, 146 West End Lane, London, NW6.



Above: Heals plants light in aluminium or copper at £34.95. Drawing by Karen Davis



Above: Two small desk lamps (about £15 and £18) and strong clip-on light at £9.50 all from Heals. Photographs by Trevor Sutton



Above: At top, a rise and fall pendant lamp in white, coffee or woodgrain (£13). Smoky or white shaded table lamp (£11); white eyeball spotlight (£4.25 also in ochre, brown or red); Floral pottery base (14) matching shades available. All from British Home Stores.

And now more insect-killing

Readers were worried about dealing with insects who fly in the same air as the problem here is that one person is bad. One reader who rescue moths and back in the garden shocked to know, flies can get wheat and cereals to get crushed along grain or mixed breakfast cereal. giant grinders, way of picking up so any factory food is extra insects of all kinds. particularly the fly they are not the and I have been the risks would all merchandise food manufacture insect killers.

Flies—if you filth and germs flies that coming thing they touch prefer execution tion of the spec you have great life. What seem mixed up in natural human misunderstanding pests can do to We are really kill self defence. There are also

There are also dozen firms specialise SERVICE the bright-light ing insects which pests and then them. Many of other death-dea ment or solutions had a long conver. Easmead Electri 25 SEPTEMBER 1977 2 p.m.

If these light used only at night might not need light output when they used at night past—the killers used in workp day and is on the future domestic be based. While models I featured page, which trigger the letters, work at night, they will so by day—the ultra-violet artifi must be greater the environment sunny days. A totally dark room flying pests and they touch: the Easmead tells reckon proper killer from 20 to 100 electrocute da 70 Mark you, the equi a low amperage humans will not they touch it, altho assured that they sufficient shock not it twice.

At present, the too high for domestic use by models will come a mead is working portable unit that around £30 or less, based on years of expertise. So will a time. To read the retailers, starting with and Spencer, whose ments are protected killer or another, reassured about what food. The best have the laggards wait, better order fast, give away some name I'm sorry not to be console readers who save the flies but a cruel world and at less killers deal death in humane way possible

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